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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 146 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Viceroy Misses Mark In Message To India

Finds Mahatma Helpful: But Rejects His Offer

Says Assurances Are Superfluous

EXTREME CONFLICT NOT LIKELY

Plea To Accept Constitution And Work It For What It Is Worth

In what is described as a personal appeal to India from one who has had a good deal of parliamentary experience and some share in the shaping of the New Constitution, the Viceroy declares:—

"I am convinced that the shortest road to that fuller political life which many of you so greatly desire, is to accept this constitution and work it for all it is worth".

3 Months' Discussions

His Excellency states that the discussions of the last three months have been of utmost significance and their outcome is of importance to every parliamentary party in this country without exception. He is glad to think that misapprehensions and misunderstandings as to the relations of the Governors and to their Ministers had been to a substantial degree removed by discussions.

Governor's Responsibility

The Viceroy explains in all such matters in which a Governor is not specifically required to exercise his individual judgment, it is mandatory upon him to accept the advice of his Ministers. Within the limited area of his Special Responsibilities, the Governor is directly answerable to Parliament, whether he accepts or does not accept the advice of his Ministers, but if a Governor is unable to accept the advice of his Ministers, then the responsibility for his decision is his and his alone.

In that event the ministers bear no responsibility for the decision and are entitled, if they so desire, publicly to state that they take no responsibility for that particular decision or even that they have advised the Governor in the opposite sense.

Resignation And Dismissal

Dealing with the controversy regarding Resignation versus Dismissal, His Excellency emphasises that in the first place it is essential in this matter to preserve a just sense of proportion. "I welcome for this reason the helpful suggestion recently made by Mr. Gandhi that it is only when an issue between a Governor and his Ministers constitutes serious disagreement that any question of severing of their partnership need arise. Serious disagreement is a phrase which it is possible to define and interpret in various ways, but the general sense is clear to anyone with any political or administrative experience. The matter involved must be of a major importance."

Normal Practice

As between Dismissal and Resignation, the normal constitutional practice leans very heavily indeed to the side of resignation. Resignation is more consistent with the self-respect of the Ministry and is an effective public indication of the attitude of the Ministers towards the action of the Government. Resignation equally is an act taken spontaneously by the Ministry. Dismissal might seem to carry with it some suggestion of inferiority, the suggestion which we are concerned at any cost to eliminate from the new constitutional agreements.

The Viceroy emphasises that this is an extreme case of conflict involving the resignation or dismissal, but such an extreme case is in his judgment most unlikely in the ordinary circumstances.

He feels that deadlocks need not be anticipated in view of the anxiety of all the Governors not merely not to provoke conflicts with their Ministers, to whatever party their Ministers may belong, but to leave nothing undone to avoid or resolve such conflicts.

No Sacrifice

His Excellency said: "I have been more concerned to set out in some detail the position as I see it, in that it is essential that those interests or communities or areas to which the Act extends an assurance of special responsibilities, should not, for the moment, think or have the least ground for thinking that any question will arise of sacrificing their interests for political reasons."

(Text Of Message On Page 7)

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA

Andhra Turns Down Socialist Amendment On Offices

NANDYAL: June 21.

A resolution expressing confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership on the office acceptance issue was passed by the Andhra Provincial Conference in the teeth of Socialists' opposition.

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Prakasam, stated:

"This Conference taking note of the volume of discussions so far carried on regarding office acceptance, expresses its complete confidence in the leadership of Mahatmaji and the A.I.C.C. in the matter, and if no agreement is reached in the matter the Conference will be ready to carry on their behests.

Socialists moved an amendment deleting the portion relating to Gandhiji's leadership, substituting the following for the original resolution:—

"This Conference is of the opinion that unless the assurance asked by the A.I.C.C. is given, the Congress should not accept Ministry and hereby declares that, if no satisfactory agreement is reached the Province will be ready to carry out the behests of the Congress."

There was a heated debate on the amendment, which was finally thrown out by 90 votes to 40. Mr. Prakasam's resolution was declared carried.—A. P.

COMPOUNDER FOUND MURDERED

SIMLA, June 21.

The latest 'communique' about the Waziristan situation indicates that Ajit Singh, a compounder, was found murdered near Chagmalai on Saturday. Two shots were fired at the Gharion Camp and a few shots on the Road protection troops between Razani and Razamk Narai.

On Saturday night slight sniping of the Piquet at Dosalli and the one near Razmak was reported.—United Press.

Baron von Neurath's Visit To London Postponed

BERLIN: June 21.

Baron von Neurath's visit to London has been postponed according to an official announcement which says that the situation due to repeated attacks of "Reds" in Spain on German warships prevents the absence of Baron von Neurath from Berlin.—Reuter.

TRINIDAD OIL FIELDS STRIKE

PORT OF SPAIN: June 21.

Tension in the Trinidad oil fields, which eased when a steamship at Sanfernando was taken for a warship, flared up again this morning.

Four hundred employees of the Lease Holds Refinery have started a sitdown strike. The situation in British and Kern oilfields is also tense.

Local volunteers have been mobilised to protect the oilfields.—Reuter

BHULABHAI FLIES TO INDIA

LONDON: June 21.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has curtailed his stay in London and is leaving by air on June 26 arriving in India on June 30 in time for the Congress Working Committee meeting.—Reuter.

For Saving Empire

Donation For Baldwin's Courageous Handling Of Abdication Crisis

NEW IMPERIAL TRUST CREATED

LONDON: June 21.

It is revealed that following the Abdication crisis, an anonymous donor placed at Lord Baldwin's disposal a quarter-million sterling as Thanks Offering for the Prime Minister's "courageous, far-seeing and sympathetic handling of a supremely difficult situation, which averted incalculable dangers for the Empire."

The donor gave the money for the purpose of endowing any object best calculated to strengthen the ties binding together the Dominions and the United Kingdom.

Lord Baldwin has accordingly converted the gift into a new Imperial Trust administered by independent trustees, who are empowered to allocate the income for any objects in the interests of inter-Imperial relations.

The donor has expressed the hope that India will not be excluded from the benefits of the scheme.—Reuter.

NO BAR ON INDIA

LONDON, June 21.

It is understood that the terms of the imperial trust will be so framed as not to debar the trustees from contributing towards Indian participation in any scheme of general interest to the United Kingdom and Dominions.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAIN IN BOMBAY

Heavy showers of rain continued at short intervals during the course of the afternoon and night of Monday in the city. At the time of going to press the skies were full of clouds portending heavy downpours to-day, (Tuesday), also.

"Inchanga" Refloated

ZANZIBAR: June 21.

The "Inchanga" was refloated in the afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

Jawahar On Planned Repression

Greets Zahir On Arrest And Condemns Attack On Free Speech

ALLAHABAD: June 21.

Talking on the Indian political situation at the "Zanzibar Day" meeting, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru strongly criticised the Minority Ministries and said, in spite of the so-called Provincial Autonomy the same persons were occupying the ministerial 'gaddi,' as the people used to see before and whose programme and policy the electorate had rejected. He drew the attention of the people to the restriction and deprivation of the right of speech. According to him the recent arrests and prosecutions were made in pursuance of a conference of Ministers and Commissioners held about six or seven weeks ago.

PLANNED REPRESSION.

He mentioned particularly the arrest of Mr. Sajjad Zahir at Mussoorie and the ban order served on Mr. Husain Ahmad Deobandi at Delhi. This planned repression showed that the new Act was a mere farce in spite of what British officials and others had said. Recently discussion had been going on regarding acceptance of Ministries, but leaving aside the people should remember that their main object was freedom for India.

The meeting adopted a resolution congratulating Mr. Sajjad Zahir on his arrest.—A. P.

SAJJAD ZAHIR ARRESTED

Sequel To Speech At Kisan Conference

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received a telegram from Sir Syed Wazir Hassan, former Chief Judge of the Lucknow Chief Court, at present at Mussorie, stating that his son, Syed Sajjad Zahir, Secretary of the Allahabad Town Congress Committee, and a member of the Central Executive of the All-India Socialist Party, has been arrested in connection with a speech he recently delivered at the Unao Kisan Conference.—A. P.

Indians Threatened With Economic Ruin

THE ZANZIBAR CRISIS

Bombay Demands Retaliatory Action By Putting Embargo On Import Of Cloves

"The Indians' quarrel is not either with the Arabs nor with the Africans. We will not tolerate any exploitation of the Arabs and the Africans either by Indians or by the Britishers. What Indians are fighting for is for their legitimate rights, as people who had settled down in Zanzibar and had built up its prosperity. In protecting the interests of Arabs or Africans, let there be no injustice done to Indian traders." So said Mr. S. A. Brelvi on Monday evening presiding over the "Zanzibar Day" meeting at the Jinnah Hall. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in pursuance of the instructions issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress.

Ruin Faces Indians

"If the case of the Zanzibar Indians is lost, the case of two million and odd Indians living abroad will be lost. If the Clove monopoly legislation is placed on the Statute Book, Indians in that Island of Zanzibar would be facing complete ruination. Thousands of them would have to come back to India. The Congress should keep up the agitation against the anti-Indian legislation and Indians in India should wake up and fight for the rights of their countrymen abroad."

Thus declared Mr. Tyab Ali from Zanzibar, who came to India recently to represent the Indian case to the Government of India.

Retaliation Advocated

A resolution expressing the opinion that retaliatory measures should be taken forthwith by the Government of India in order to protect the legitimate interests of Indians in Zanzibar, was passed.

Satyagraha Is Their Only Weapon

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in proposing Mr. Brelvi to the chair said that the meeting had been called in pursuance of the instructions of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding over the meeting said that Indians in Zanzibar were observing a Hartal that day as a protest against the treatment that was sought to be meted out to them. The first reading of the Bill (clove monopoly) had been passed in the Legislature. On Thursday next it would become law. Indians there had no weapon to fight the injustice that was being done to them except the weapon of Satyagraha. In what manner they would use that weapon was not yet known. Indians in India could not render any help so long as they were not masters in their own country. But they certainly sympathised with the lot of their brethren in Zanzibar and would do all they could to bring pressure on the Government of India to protect their interests.

INDIA GOVT'S EFFORTS.

Continuing Mr. Brelvi stated that Sir Mahomed Zaffarullah Khan and Sir Girjashanker Bajpai of the Government of India who were at present in England were carrying on negotiations with the Colonial office. He expressed appreciation of all that the Government of India had done on behalf of Indians in Zanzibar, but the Government of India had failed in their attempts as was evidenced by the fact that the Cloves Monopoly Bill was being rushed through the Zanzibar legislatures. The Government of India had not used the only effective argument—the argument of economic sanction which they could employ to bring the British authorities in Zanzibar to their senses. The clove industry in Zanzibar was the main source of its national wealth. They had a very good Indian market. If the Government prohibited the import of cloves into India, the grievances of Indians in Zanzibar would soon be redressed. The press and the public had been suggesting to the Government of India to prohibit the import of Zanzibar cloves into India and Indians in Zanzibar had also urged them to take that step and the speaker asked why the Government of India had not taken.

THE FIGHT IN ZANZIBAR.

The speaker wanted to emphasise one all important fact with a view to remove any misunderstanding that might be there. The meeting was being held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in pursuance of the directions of the Congress President. The object of the Congress was to make Indians masters in their own country and to end exploitation, whether political or economic of one nation or community by another. Therefore, speaking as a Congressman he had no hesitation in saying that so far as Zanzibar was concerned, the policy of the Congress was clear and it was that it could not make or support any demand that would directly or indirectly involve. The economic exploitation by Indians as well as the British of the Arabs and Africans, who are the sons of Zanzibar soil or their political subjection to outsiders. In asking for justice being done to Indians in Zanzibar, the Congress not only did not ask for anything that would, to the slightest extent be prejudicial to the legitimate rights and interests of the Arabs and the Africans, but would also never countenance any such demand even if it was made by Indians to protect what they may consider as their interests. Let there be no mistake that in the present case their quarrel was not with the Arabs and Africans but with the British agents of the Colonial offices.

WANTED JUSTICE.

The object of the Cloves Monopoly Bill to protest against which they had met was to give a monopoly to the Clove Growers' Association in internal and external trade. Though Government would have a nominal control, the work of the Association would, to all intents and purposes be carried on by the close British Corporation—with the result that Indians who had been carrying on this business for decades, would be driven out of it and hence out of the country. Indians in Zanzibar demanded nothing more than bare justice. The Arabs and Africans must be protected against exploitation, whether by Indians or the British Indians did not want that their countrymen should be given a

(Continued on page 7—Col. 5).

Viceroy Does Not Pave Way For Peace

Behind Soft Words Lies Grim Purpose, Says Jairamdas

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 21.

Interviewed on to-day's Viceroy's broadcast speech by the Associated Press Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram said:—

I am afraid the Viceroy's message has not opened the way to peace between India and Britain. And this threat of prolonged suspension of Constitution instead of holding fresh general election shows behind the soft phraseology of the message lies a grim purpose.

The Viceregal utterance indicates no real change in Governors' attitude. It is the same old position. In cases of minor differences, Ministries must yield and carry on His Majesty's Government.

In cases of serious difference, the Governor will not yield. He will pass orders and Ministers will remain if they chose or they may go if they so choose.

CONGRESS' STAND.

Congress or Gandhiji never suggested that Ministers should be dismissed or asked to resign in cases of minor differences. The Allahabad meeting of the Working Committee made it plain that the question only related to serious differences. Congress expects if the differences are minor, the Governor will not lose the sense of proportion, but will yield. And the question of dismissal or forced resignation will not arise.

These questions have only been raised in cases of serious differences.

The Viceroy has offered no acceptable solution to these questions. He has only tried to thrust on Congress Ministries the responsibility for a breach.

The Working Committee has in the interests of masses all along favoured to secure for the Congress Ministers a firm grip over the helm of affairs so long as they hold it. The Committee will soon meet to find out whether the Viceroy has left any opening for achieving this and for preserving peace between England and India.

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A Branch Secretary or Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency is wanted by Servants of India Insurance Co. Ltd. Business over seventy-five lacs. Govt. Securities over a lac. Directors include Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. Only good producers need apply personally to Dr. R. N. Bery, Managing Director, Regent Hotel, Ballard Estate, Bombay, before 27th between 1 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. (3575)

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Stenographers, clerks, salesmen, tutors, engineers, doctors wanting posts enroll your names. Apply "with stamped envelope" for terms and high credentials from clients: Secretary, Goldwyn, Bow (India), Co., Opposite Greaves Cotton, Forbes Street, Bombay. (8580)

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 25 of 1928.

In the matter of the Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the DHARAMSEY MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. (in Voluntary Liquidation)
N. H. MOOS ..... Liquidator.

LET ALL Parties concerned attend before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the Liquidator abovenamed for an order:

(1) That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to deposit with the Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,211-13-8 which the creditors and the preferential share-holders of the Company have not yet received from him or such sum as may remain in his hands after payment to the preference share-holders or creditors who may attend his office to receive the same before an order is made herein.

(2) That the Accountant-General do credit the said amount to an account to be opened by him in the name of the above company and do pay to the creditors and the preferential share-holders mentioned in the Lists A and B respectively hereto the amounts payable to them respectively upon an application being made to him for the purpose.
and

(3) For costs of an incidental to this summons and the order to be made thereon.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1937.

This summons was taken out by, (Sd.) BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Liquidator's Attorneys.

To
The Creditors and Contributories of the Dharamsey Morarji Woollen Mills, mentioned in the lists "A" & "B" hereto annexed.

LIST "A."
LIST OF UNSECURED CREDITORS, WHO HAVE NOT CLAIMED THEIR DUES.

Rasulbhai Mulla Tyabally.
Messrs. Manji Hirji and Co.
Messrs. John Textile Export Co., Ltd.
Messrs. Mulji Haridas Mills Ltd.
Messrs. R. Collins and Co.
Messrs. The New Oil Mills Co. Ltd.

LIST "B."
LIST OF PREFERENTIAL SHAREHOLDERS, WHO HAVE NOT CLAIMED THE RETURN ON THEIR SHARES.

Mrs. D. B. F. Mascarenhas.
Mangaldas Laloobhai Adhyapathak.
Bakerbhai Shaik Abdul Rehman.
Dattatraya M. Jothady.
Purshottam N. Shah.
and
Bai Hiralaxmi daughter of Mr. P. N. Shah.
Lawrence F. Dias.
Hiralal Balkrishna Parekh.
Bai Champa, widow of Chaturbhuj Gulabbhai Lalloobhai Desai.
N. B.—The affidavit of Atmaram Harkisondas Head Clerk of the Liquidator of the above Company solemnly affirmed on the 21st day of April, 1937, will be used in support of the above summons.

5693.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying a Portable Crude Oil Engine Driven Air Compressor so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality on or before the 17th July, 1937.

Copy of the specification can be had from the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 2 only.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Ahmedabad, 18th June, 1937.
(5691).

IN THE MATTER OF THE PUNJAB FILM CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation Lahore).

NOTICE OF SALE.

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By order of the Court,
OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.
5694.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the construction of—

(1) an additional floor on the existing Municipal 'D' Ward Office at Gowalia Tank Road,
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(2) 150 S. P. Rooms, closed baths, washing places and Recreation Sheds near Andhra Valley Power House at Dharavi,

will be received up to 1 P.M. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 9th July, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, &c., will be issued on payment of Rs. five only for each copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the City Engineer who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st June, 1937.
5695

Legal Notices.

TRADE MARK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that B. M. SREENIVASIAH, Proprietor of THE MYSORE CHEMICAL & SOAP WORKS, Sion, Bombay, and THE HINDU SOAP FACTORY, Basavangudi Post, Bangalore, India, is the Owner and Sole Proprietor of the following Trade Mark:—

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GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.))

p.m.

7-45 Big Ben. 'World Affairs' A talk by H. Wickham Steed. 8-0 A Recital of Sea Songs. Sidney Burchall (Baritone). A Wanderer's Song (Oscar Rasbach) Roadways (Hermann Lohr). The Fisherman of England (The Rebel Maid) (Montague Philips). The Sea Road (Haydn Wood). I must down to the Sea Again (J. H. Dinsmore.) 8-20 Scottish Dance Music. The strings of the BBC Scottish Orchestra; leader J. Mouland Begbie; conductor Guy Warrack. 8-50 All-England Lawn Tennis Club Championship meeting. 9-45 The News and Announcements. 10-5 Light Orchestral Music. 10-15 "Pedigree Stock' 5. 'Shortwool Sheep'. A talk by John Langmead. 10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

8-30 Khayal . Prof. R. G. Joshi. "Hori Khelo Kunj bihari." 8-40 Talk (Gujerati): "Schools and Careers". No. 3. Choosing a Career. By S. U. Shukla. 8-55 Light Music. Prof. R. G. Joshi. "Anan baje payaliya", "Khelat Nand Kumar." (With the AIR Instrumentalists.) 9-30 Close down.

noon.

12-0 A Selection of Light Songs. (Hindi) Recorded).

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. "On With the Motley" (Recorded — Parlophone).

2-0 A Relay from the Rotary Club. "The Ideals of Rotary" By W. H. Hammond. 2-30 Close down. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 "For Children". Arranged by Aunt Marion and Uncle Gorgonzola. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. The Mayfair Serenaders. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 "The New Curiosity Shop." 9-15 The News. 9-30 Light Classical Music by Smt. Narvekar. 11-0 Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. (Text and Translation) 7-15 Bhajan. By Irshad and Aziz. 7-25 Ramzan Khan. 7-50 AIR Orchestra. Gujri Todi. 8-0 Duet by Irshad and Aziz. 8-10 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Classical and Light Music. 8-40 1st News. (Hindustani) 8-50 1st News (English) 9-0 Close down.

p.m.

6-30 Shahnai Solo. 6-45 Ramzan Khan. 7-10 Kedara on Sitar. 7-20 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Classical and Light Music. 7-45 "For Villagers Only" (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Fossilised Customs". No. 5. Some Funeral Ceremonies. By Mulla Wahidi. 8-45 AIR Orchestra. Chandni Kedara. 8-55 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Light Music. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report, (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English)t "Forts of India". No. 4. Daulatabad by K. M. Sarkar. 10-0 "Great Instrumentalists". 11-0 Close down.

RECEPTION TO BOMBAY MAYOR

Bene-Israel Community Musters Strong In Kadoorie Hall

Members of the Bene Israel community mustered strong in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall on Sunday morning despite the heavy rain, on the occasion of presentation of congratulatory address to Elijah Moses on his being elected Mayor of Bombay.

Mr. Shalome Abraham, the Secretary of the Committee appointed for organising the function.

In the course of the address it is stated:

We, the members of the Bene-Israel Community, offer you with a feeling of joy and pride, our hearty congratulations, on the unique honour done to you by the City of Bombay, Urbs Prima in Indis, in elevating you to the Mayoral Chair and entrusting you with the control of its destinies for the current year. In electing you, the only Bene-Israel member in the body, the Corporation have shown their spirit of justice and fair-play to our very small and poor community; and thus the community's right to take its proper place in the civic life of the City has been amply vindicated.

We have a feeling of joy, that through your Mayoralty, our community stands exalted for the first time in its long and loyal connection, of over two thousand years, with India; and we feel confident that your ripe experience, born of your long and intimate association with various institutions, within and without the community will enable you to discharge your trust and fulfil your civic duties creditably.

Mr. I. J. Samson, who presided before presenting the address referred to the communal and civic activities of Dr. Moses.

MAYOR'S REPLY

Dr. Moses replying thanked the community for the honour done to him and traced the various stages of his public life which commenced with the close of his academic career.

He acknowledged that he was not a noisy or vocal member of the Corporation but that was more in the interest of the community than his own.

He then referred to the problem of unemployment in the community and declared that as Mayor he could not do half as much as he would have wished to do.

He then advised the younger section of the community to give up indulging in tall talk and put its shoulders to the wheel of communal work and to identify themselves with the ideals and aspirations of the nation which has given them home for the last two thousand years.

SOCIAL GATHERING

A social gathering was held in the evening when a large number of corporators and other public workers were present. Dr. Moses in a short speech pointed out that there were entire departments in the Municipality where not one member of the Bene Israel community was represented and that though as Mayor he did not propose to serve the sectional interests of the community he hoped that other corporators would bear the fact in mind and remedy the deficiency.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas thanked the reception committee for the invitation for the function.

NEW MARRIAGE BILL IN BURMA LEGISLATURE

RANGOON, June 19.

It is now almost settled that, the next session of the House of Representatives (the lower House of Legislature) will commence in August next and is expected to continue for several week.

NEW MARRIAGE BILL

The most interesting Bill that a member from the opposition will bring in is to make the marriages conducted in the Burmese fashion between Budhists women and non-Budhist foreigners as valid in the court of law and make the provisions of the Burmese Budhist laws of inheritance applicable to the issues of such unions. The object of this Bill is to discourage the marriage between foreigners and Burmese women and to provide for the married women whose marriages are not recognised as valid in the court of law.—United Press.

Mandvi Tenants' League Inaugurated

BOMBAY, June 21.

A meeting of the tenants and Congress workers of Mandwi was held yesterday night under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Secretary of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee.

Mr. Yagnik explained at length the purpose and history of the tenants movement in Bombay and referred to its great success in benefiting the tenants of the ex-Improvement Chawls to the sum of Rs. 13,000 a year.

He also explained the Charter of Tenants Rights and the necessity of carrying on the day to day struggle especially in view of the Municipal election to be held in February next year.

The meeting then decided to inaugurate the Mandwi Tenants League and appointed a small committee including two secretaries to enroll members and to inquire into the grievances of the tenants in the area.

It was also decided to invite all aggrieved tenants to bring up their complaints to the secretaries at the office of the League which will be located at a shop in the Bhat Bazar.

The "Gazette" announces that the gallant and distinguished service in Waziristan the Military Cross has been awarded to Captain Dykes, 1/6 Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Stibbard, Sixth Light Tank Company, R. T. C., and the Military Medal for bravery in the field to Private Corral, Sixth Light Tank Company.

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Headaches, Pains Gone in 5 Minutes

New Alkaline Way Gives Amazing Relief

There is now a safe, easy, and effective way to get almost instant relief from Headaches, Neuralgia, and Muscular pains resulting from an Excess Acid condition.

It has been definitely proven that Headaches and other distressing aches and pains are practically always the result of too much acid in the system. This excess acid condition is caused by over-eating, drinking, late hours, loss of sleep, and over-indulgence.

That is where most Headaches start. When we do these things that cause an excess acid condition to form in the system, our stomach becomes upset—our resistance is lowered, and then Headaches, Neuralgia, Colds, or other aches and pains develop. This is nature's warning that there is something wrong in our system that needs correcting. The first thing to do is to correct the Excess Acid condition which is causing the trouble.

Alka-Seltzer tablets have been developed to do that very thing and the promptness with which they stop the pain and correct the cause of the trouble is truly amazing! There is nothing else that can compare with Alka-Seltzer—nothing so effective!

Alka-Seltzer is pleasant to take—you just drop an Alka-Seltzer Tablet in a glass of water and drink the sparkling, pleasant-tasting drink it makes. Almost instantly the pain and discomfort vanish and you feel well again. Alka-Seltzer is safe and sure—it is not a laxative and can be taken at any time. Equally good for children and adults.

Don't continue to suffer with Headaches and other common aches and pains. Get relief immediately this new, easy, effective way—alkalize with Alka-Seltzer.

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

Once weak and miserable

"NOW full of Energy and Cheer"

"As for Sanatogen, it can never be beaten, it is just like drinking magic, and those who have had a nervous breakdown, like myself, please tell them to try Sanatogen. I can eat, sleep and enjoy life now. It is life, and life is wonderful when there is health, and there is health in every bottle of Sanatogen,"

writes an enthusiastic Sanatogen user.

Take a course of Sanatogen and enjoy Youth and Health again. Headache, nervousness, anaemia, and fatigue after a full day's work will soon disappear, for Sanatogen gives your body and nerves the strength they need.

SANATOGEN strengthens and soothes the nerves and revitalises the blood. Buy a bottle at once. You will soon enjoy work and leisure and not only *feel* young but *look* young too.

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OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time 9 to 1; A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

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Writers Of 40 Countries To Meet In Paris

Dr. Amiya Chakravarty To Represent India At 15th International Congress

The fifteenth International Congress of the P.E.N. Clubs of distinguished writers in more than forty countries will meet in Paris from the 21st to the 25th of June.

The India Centre, which was represented at the Barcelona and Buenos Aires Congresses of 1935 and 1936, respectively, by its founder, Srimati Sophia Wadia, will be represented at Paris by Dr. Amiya C. Chakravarty, D. Phil. (Oxon).

Dr. Chakravarty is widely known as the former literary secretary to Dr. Tagore, the National President of the P.E.N. in India. He travelled with Dr. Tagore in Europe, America, Iran and Iraq, and is himself well known as a lecturer on cultural and literary topics, both in England and on the Continent. Dr. Chakravarty has specialized in English poetry of the post-war period; his book is to be published shortly.

Another member of the India Centre, Mr. A. A. Kanekar, Editor of the Bombay Marathi weekly "Chitra", will attend the Congress informally.

Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., of Bombay, a member of the Managing Committee of the P.E.N., India Centre, reaching Europe at the end of June will just miss the Congress but he plans to visit the P.E.N. Centres in France, Switzerland, England, Austria and Holland.

Delegates' Excursions

The programme of the Congress includes a reception to Delegates by the President of the Republic, visits to Chartres and Versailles and to the Paris Exposition, as well as a formal visit to the new P.E.N. International House at 66, rue Pierre-Charron, Paris (VIIIe).

After the closing of the Congress and the farewell banquet, a few days have been set apart for optional excursions of the Delegates to visit the Chateaux of the Loire and in Normandy.

Dr. Amiya Chakravarty.

The following topics arranged for discussion at the Congress will be taken up by Committees whose reports will be submitted at the closing session:

(1) Has present-day world literature a distinctive style?

(2) How, aside from translations, can the universalization of culture be furthered? How particularly to facilitate critical exchange between different countries and the organization of an international 'critique'?

(3) Possibilities and means of expressing collectivity in the literature of to-day and to-morrow.

(4) The future of poetry in the modern world. (Conditions laid upon poetry by the present organization of society).

P. M. Disbelieves Prosecution Story

BOMBAY, Monday.

Holding that it was not possible for a person sleeping and especially at 3 a.m. to say who set her clothes on fire, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, ordered the discharge of Soma Prema (25) who was charged with committing the murder of his wife Nanibai by pouring kerosene oil on her clothes and setting fire to them while she was asleep. The woman died at the G. T. Hospital.

Mr. Fazl G. R. Khairaz with Mr. Kantilal Thakore appeared for the defence. Mr. Thanavala appeared for the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that on March 11 at 3 a.m. the woman, Nanibai, woke up from her sleep when she found her clothes aflame. Her husband was standing by her side at the time. She made a statement to the Hospital authorities that her husband had set fire to the clothes.

The defence was that the woman committed suicide owing to some ill-feeling due to ill-treatment alleged by the deceased. There was also a letter which had been written by the deceased to her mother stating that she wanted to put an end to her life.

Committed Suicide

The Magistrate, in the course of his order, observed that he was more inclined to accept the view that the woman committed suicide. It was not possible for her to have stated who set her clothes on fire as she was fast asleep at the time. Even assuming that the husband was the culprit, then he would not have stood by her side when she woke up.

The accused, in fact, had tried to extinguish the flames and removed her to the hospital.

The evidence in the case was not sufficient to commit the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court and, therefore, he ordered his discharge.

Queen Mary attended the military tattoo at Aldershot on Thursday night and took the salute from the Royal Box. The attendance at this year's tattoo was exceptionally large, about 700,000 people being present.

Blackwell Acts As Chief Justice

Two New Judges Begin Work In High Court

Felicitations Extended To Justices Thakor And Norman

On the re-opening of the High Court on Monday, two newly appointed judges, Mr. Justice G. N. Thakor and Mr. Justice Norman took their seats on the Bench.

Mr. Justice Sen who was on the High Court Bench before has now returned after an interval of some months.

In the absence on leave of Sir John Beaumont, Mr. Justice Blackwell is officiating as Chief Justice.

THAKOR CONGRATULATED

Mr. Justice Thakor who took his seat with Mr. Justice Wassoodev was the recipient of congratulations from the Appellate Side Bar on his elevation to the Bench.

Mr. Gumaste, speaking on behalf of the Bar, said that it was a great though belated honour fully deserved by his lordship who had taken his seat that day with a heavy heart due to his recent bereavement. out of a sense of duty. The speaker was sure that his lordship would make his mark as a judge as he had done as a lawyer.

Mr. Justice Thakor assured the members of the Bar of his fullest co-operation.

FELICITATIONS TO NORMAN.

Similar felicitations were extended to Mr. Justice Norman by the Advocate-General on behalf of the Bar.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION IN BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, June 19.

The industrial expansion in the Bhavnagar State deserves special mention.

Mr. Hirabhai is in earnest to start cement factory there. Plenty of mud being dredged out from the sea. There are other industries, namely rubber shoes, frock, iron sheets factory, tiles factory, match factory, saw mills and a number of other ones.

The new cement factory is likely to require a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs, for which half the investment will be made by the State. The start of a new paper mill has already been made. It is possible that the State will fix special concession railway rates for this purpose.

"Flying Ranee's" Halt At Gholvad

Suspended In Interests Of Public, Says G. T. M.

The Ag. General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, writes:

With reference to a letter from a correspondent in your issue of the 18th instant regarding the "Flying Ranee" ceasing to halt at Gholvad from the 15th instant, I should like to explain that, owing to the fast timings of this train, every halt would add seven minutes to the run, including the time required for stopping and regaining speed.

As very few passengers, indeed, were found to be travelling to and from Gholvad by this train since June 1st, it was decided in the interests of the public as a whole, to cancel this halt during the monsoon, otherwise the train would have had to start seven minutes earlier from Surat.

I hope it will be possible to restore this halt after the monsoon.

"HUMAN TRAGEDY" IN BRITISH EMPIRE

London Conference To Consider Woes Of Coloured People

Coloured people from all parts of the Empire will meet in London towards the end of this month to debate certain awkward matters which were not made less awkward during the Coronation.

Mr. George Lansbury will take the chair at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on the night of June 25 for the opening of the general conference of the League of Coloured Peoples.

The conference, which will continue on Saturday and Sunday, specially takes as its terms of reference "The African within the Empire".

But the real irritant in the proceedings will be the colour bar.

"Quite apart from the growth of discriminatory legislation against coloured British subjects, particularly in the Union of South Africa" said the General Secretary of the League, Mr. Charles E. Collet, "there is the growth of prejudice and discrimination here in the United Kingdom.

"I am sorry to say that this prejudice was most unpleasantly displayed in many instances during the late festivities.

HOTELS WHO REFUSE

"It is becoming not easier, as it should be, but more difficult, to ensure that coloured visitors coming on holiday or business to the capital of the Empire should not be humiliated by finding that hotels and boarding-houses will not receive them.

"Our League was founded six years ago, and it has about 600 members, of whom some 150 are whites. We now feel that the time has come for us to frame a definite policy, and to stick to it.

"The problem of the coloured peoples is growing more critical within the Empire every day. It is political, social and economic, but above all it is becoming a human tragedy.

"Perhaps it isn't quite a 'nice' subject for general discussion. I daresay some quite 'nice' people may think so. All the more reason for discussing it fully and whole-heartedly.

"There are only, I believe, about 10,000 coloured residents in the kingdom. But apparently 10,000 in 50,000,000, or a percentage of one 50th of 1 per cent., is enough to constitute a problem.

"What is to become of the hundreds of coloured children of British birth in their Motherland, if the colour bar is to operate with ever-more increasing stringency?

PREJUDICE IN LAW

"Throughout the South African Union, and now in Southern Rhodesia, where the natives are now to become criminals if they chose to leave their employment for whatever good reason, the prejudice has taken legislative shape.

"It has not yet come to that in Great Britain. But there is an agitation in many of the ports for the deportation of the coloured residents and workers, under what claim of right or justice I know not.

"We cannot remain defenceless any longer. We must organise for self-protection. And we hope to have on our side men and women representative of the sincerest and highest minded white opinion".

The League of Coloured Peoples are representative of coloured distinction and intelligence in this country.

The president, Dr. Harold Moody, is a Jamaican, who took his M. D. and B. S. in London, and practices here.

Mr. Collet, the secretary comes from the Seychelles, and is a man of letters.

The vice-president, Mr. J. A. Barbour-James, comes from British Guiana, and is a retired Civil servant. The treasurer, Mr. W. W. Springer, is a young Oxford graduate now studying law.

As for the white supporters of the League, they include men and women of distinction in many walks of life.

MR. G. V. KAPADIA'S CANDIDATURE

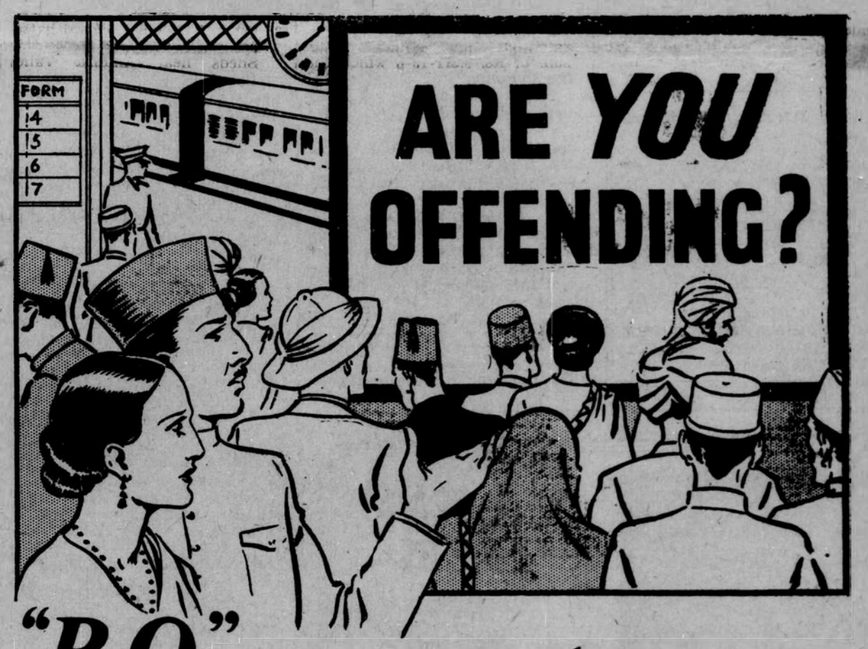
Congress Leaders Appeal For Support

The following appeal to the Graduates of the Bombay University, has been issued over the signatures of memo:

K M Munshi; Laxmidas Shrikant; Jivanlal Diwan; Waman Mukadam; B G Kher; S A Brelvi; H V Tulpule; Mangaldas M Pakvasa; Balvantray P Thakore; and K F Nariman.

"Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia is standing as a candidate for the election to the Senate from the Registered Graduates' Constituency. We heartily support his candidature, and request the Graduates of the Bombay University to give their first or best preference votes in his favour.

Sjt. Kapadia is a well-known Congressman, and we believe that his election to the Senate will serve the cause of education".



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Lifebuoy Toilet Soap doubles your comfort, increases your energy, and protects your personal freshness—always.

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'VARSITY EXAM. RESULTS

59% Passes In M.A.; 53 In Second LL.B.

BOMBAY: Monday.

The results of the M.A., M.Sc., Second LL.B. and the Ph.D. Examinations were declared at the University Buildings this afternoon.

In the M.A. Examination out of the 263 candidates who appeared for the examination, 156 have been declared successful, the percentage of passes working out at 59.3.

In the Second LL.B. Examination of the 551 candidates, 291 have passed, the percentage of passes being 52.8.

Mr. Kharshedji H. Bhabha of Bombay carries away all the four scholarships and prizes.

M. A. RESULTS

The following are the results of the M.A. Examination:

FIRST CLASS:—S B Velankar, A A Sheikh, B V Bhatwadekar, A B Dadarker, G M Khateeb, G N Lawande.

SECOND CLASS:—Miss R A Spencer, B G Joshi, G V Bapat, V N Patil, M C Patolawala, S P Shah, T G Mainkar, A G Mangarulkar, R A Mody, A G Bhatt, N A Gore, V G Patwardhan, P B Desai, R M Marathey, C G Parekh, Miss S N Saher, J D Daruwala, S C Jardosh, D L Khianra, S M Qureshi, G G Bhagwat, R G Marathe, P D Rajderkar, M S Mehta, R K Acharya, N K Chitala R R Deshpande, M V Dhond, V S Godbole, V A Kulkarni, D K Bhatt, M M Jhaveri, S K Bhatt, C H Mehta, D P Parikh, D H Patel, S S Bhoosnurmath, C M Hiremath, P M Amin, R T Shahani, K S Desai, B R Dheknev, S M Gokhale, M G Paranjape, C J Shah, M M Shah H J Sheth, S M Thigale, V N Kalghatgi, M M Khanderia, S M Prabhu, V V Akolkar, Miss K R Bal, L M Datar.

PASS:— K B Godbole, N G Joshi, S A Pingle, Miss D M Rane, G D Sthalekar, Miss P P Vachha, N M Bhambhani, M L Gethmalani, P C Mansukhani, S Y Deshpande, S G Dighe, A A Kulkarni, D K Kulkarni, P D Kulkarni, S G Patwardhan, R M Waghmare, L J Bhatt, N D Shukla, R L Umarwadia, P V Joshipura, G R Mahuli, K P Mushrif, B M Deo, M M Sharma, Miss I S Salvi, S N Kolhatkaa, Miss H Amor, R C Gokhale, G V Kantak, Miss P V Kantak, S N Mayenkar, D H Desai, A M Lakhani, G A Dala, A L D'Souza, H P Mirza, H B Gandhi, A T Pandya, S C Shah, R S Nimbalkar, G B Gramopadhye, K P Joshi, V G Shiralkar, M B Tamhankar, M R Waikar, G G Deshpande, J N Dhage, A S Mulkutkar, Miss K G Shertukde, D V Shete, D M Tambekar, D G Dhamelia, L K Jani, A M Mehta, J G Amtani, M C Shah, M R Thakur, S A Vaidya, H G Bengeri, M S Deshpande, B R Joshi, S R Malagi, N J Merani, R G Naik, V D Rao, P V Agashe, A Gubbi, G K Jayavant, S G Joshi, M T Khare V H Pandit, H S Patil, B R Phadke, S R Potnis, V C Shah, P H Shroff, N T Modi P C Pardiwalla, D N Patil, I P Desai, N V Desai, K H Gandhi, P J Joshi, R C Joshi, P P Mullan, M S A Shaikh, B K H Trivedi, P R Dhamhere, R V Phatarpekar, (Shilole)., B V Siddhave, M E Bondre, M R Apte, K G Bijlani.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

The Bhugwandass Purshotamdass Sanskrit Scholarship— S B Velankar.

The Chancellor's Medal goes to G. N. Lawande

The Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Scholarship has been awarded to H. P. Mirza

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize goes to S. B. Velankar.

The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize goes to G. N. Lawande

The Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship goes to S. B. Velankar.

The Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Shirin Saher

The Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship goes to M. M. Shah

The Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarker Prize goes to A. G. Bhatt.

M.Sc Exam.

The following are the results of the M.Sc., (Mathematics) Examination:

GROUP A

Passed with distinction: V L Sapre, S S Shirali.

PASS: T T Karamchandani, M K Kelkar, W T Mansukhani.

GROUP B

Passed with distinction: M G Mahajani, A P Mascarenhas.

PASS: S S Dave, P G Sanatnekar, J L Shahaney, M R Tulshibagwale.

SECOND LL. B. RESULTS

The following are the results of the Second LL.B. Examination:—

FIRST CLASS:—K H Bhabha, B S Kasbekar, V B Shah.

SECOND CLASS:—P D Adenwala, R S Bhagwat, H I Bhatt, J S Bhatt, K K Bhatt, S V Chavan, D S Dalal, P D Dalal, P C Dalal, C D Desai, R G Desai, T D Desai, D J Dhanbhora, A K Dhebar, B V Gadgil, K F Ghiya, K K Ghoda, K N Goray, J L Gore, J N Guido, G R Gupte, J M Hate, C S Hindla, S G Hoshangadi, J T Kanaiya, P G Kazi, V R Kewalramani, V K Parekh, R G Parikh, R R Parikh, F F Pastakia, A D Patel, D P Patel, P M Phondke, Y V Rajadhyaksha, S S Rao, R J Sethna, M R Shah, M L Shah, Y K Shankernarayana, I C Sheth, D V Solanki, B D Thakur, A J Vakharia, N V Vaniker, R O Zatakia, B H Akki, B G Bapat, M G Bendre, T S Bharde, S G N Chikerur, L A Dhamangi, S B Ekhande, K R Gajera, V Gopalan Nair, V S Inamdar, V R Jambhekar, S N Joshi, V R Karnataki, S P Karve, P H Kothadia, V G Koti, P A R Krishna Murthy Rao. W R Kulkarni, G B Menon, R S Nagarkatti, N S Naik, N M Pagnis, S V Pandit, D K Parikh, W K Patwardhan, S R Phatak, P A Sanghani, P Sankalapuram, S M Sathe. S D Sathe, J A Sequeira, K B Shelgikar, D S Shete, S V Tambe, D A Thakar, R Thimmiah, V Timmasandra, V S Tonapi, M S Wani, V M Choksey, R C Desai, B A Joshi, S M A Kadri, S K Majmundar, M S Mankad, V R Mehta, K N Parikh, S S Parikh, A T Patel, D M Patel H C Patel, S S Patel, V K Rana, K P Sanghavi, D M Shah, H V Shah, J M Shah, J C Shah, S P Shah, V H Shah, N L Ajjipure, S R Belavadi, N S Bhupali, D M Hangaraki, N N S Hole, N V Karandikar, K K Menon, D N Nagarajan, S R Nallur, M R Patil, T K Patil, B Y Risbud, G B Satvik, S G Sawant, S V Shahapurkar, D K Tamhankar, V R Tarikere, S B Vichare, D L Bhojwani, Miss R H Chablani, P T Gandhi, T M Gangwani, D K Kishnani, G P Mansukhani B K Massand, G M Menon, B N Ramachandra, J L Ramwani, S N Sardar, P K Shahani, M D Tahiliani, M H Thadhani.

PASS:—N I Anant Sivan, B F Anklesaria, G C Bharucha, K R Bhatt, N G Bhatt, H S Bohra, D J Chadha, V R Chavan, G K Chudasama, R N Contractor, V V Dave, C K Desai, C R Desai, D N Desai, T H Desai, V. S. Desai, D W Deshmukh, N N Dholakia, G K Gadgil, T J Gondhalekar, R V Gulwadi, D R. Gupte, P D Havewala, Miss V Hurry, P H Jasani, J R Jassawalla, V S Kamat, S K Keluskar, D R Khandekar, D D Koli, S Konkar, B G Kulkarni, G N Lakdawalla, L R Malani, M P Mehta, N D Mehta, T Mohamad A R I Mulla, A H Munshi, D F Naik, P D Navak, W V Nene, V S Ozarde, B K Palkar, K C Patel, M C Patel, V S Patel, K D Pathak, R P Patwari, Y S Pinge, A G Puntambekar, J N Purohit, P R Rao S V Raut, P P Revankar, K S Senjit, V M Senjit, K V Shah, S M Shah, T M Shah, M A D Shaikh, S A Shiror, K M Shroff, D P Siganporia, V S Talekar, B G Thaker, C D Thakkar, M J Vakil, S V Vakil, G K Vaze, S G Athalye, N R Bhanu, G V Bhatt, S S Chaudhari, V H Choudhari, P P Deshmukh, D G Deshpande, G G Deshpande, K D Dixit, M P Ghanekar, S D Gokhale, D G Jog, P M Lele, T T Lodhi, I K Mahaian, A G M Mulla G R Nadgir, M U N Pantoji, K V Parvatikar, S D Patil, A G Phadke V S Phadke, L N Prasad, R V Rahalkar, J S Rane, V R Reddy, E A Rohekar, S P Shimpi, V E Shukla, R B Sonar, V R Talasikar, W G Utgikar, A G S Vaidya, C S Desai, V C Jhaveri, N G Majmudar, A C Mehta, K J Mehta, S J Navathe, K D Parikh...M Parikh, B K Patel B P Patel, V A Patel, N N Shah, B N Upadhyaya, B P Vaishnav, N P Baodekar. K Bolegowda, V S Deshpande, G B Dugge, C K Hatti, B H Kapadi, F A A Khan. V K Kulkarni, I M S Mulla. B B Naik, S R Pai, U H Pathan, R A Ponkshe, A K Salvi. B S Saundattikar, U T Thakore. K R Wadhwany

EXAMS BY THESIS

The following are the results of the Ph.D., M.A., M.Sc., and M.E. (Civil Examinations (by thesis): The following candidates were declared to have qualified for the Ph.D., M.A., M.S., and M.E. (Civil) degrees respectively, during the academic year 1936-37 (1st June, 1936 to 31st May, 1937)

Ph.D Degree Examination:—V K Bhandarkar, G R Gogate, B H Mehta, C M Mehta, G K Pradhan. The results of three candidates are awaited.

M.A. Examination (By Thesis): R P Cholia, R D Kavina, S M Muzumdar. Pamyam Ramamurthi, A D Patel, Miss C P Pathakji, G. Raghava Rao. The result of one candidate is awaited.

M.Sc. Examination (By Thesis): B G N Acharya, V C Amin, Y T Apte, N S Bamji, V V Bapat, N V BhidPe, R P Daroga, H P Das Gupta, N N Dastur, B G Deshpande, S G Dev, L A DeSouza, J S Deshpande, N V Dhakan, Miss K D Gavankar, H P Ghadially, R D Godbole, S P Joshi, Miss W S John. B G Joshi, M B Kabadi, D V Kamat, M S Katti, A P Khanolkar, V V Kotasthane. R D Kulkarni, M C Laiwala, M P Lakhani, D S Luktuke, B E Mirza, M K Paranjpe, C B Patel, N M Patel, B V Patil, B H Peermohamed, N L Phalnikar, N R Sathe, G S Shenolikar, S M Sheth, J B Sidhwa, M M S Sidiki, S S Talwalkar, A M Trivedi, S Solomon. The results of 9 candidates are awaited.

M.E. (Civil) Examination (By Thesis):— J. F. Taraporewall, Bridges, and Railways, April, 1937.

HINDI EXAM. RESULTS

The Honorary Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The following are the successful candidates at the Rashtrabhasha Visharad and the Chunav Examinations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha held on the 8th and 9th May:—

Rashtra Bhasha Visharad

FIRST CLASS:—20. 44 and 48.

SECOND CLASS:—I. Dharmapal; B. L. Sathe; N. S. Sanzgiri; H N. Ghaisas; T. Ramrao; and nos. 1 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 18 19 21 22 26 27 28 29 30 36 42 43 45 46 47 50 51 53 55 and 58

Rashtra Bhasha Visharad Chunav

FIRST CLASS:—Indira Vayangankar; V. V. Deodhar and nos. 85 135 143 and 144.

SECOND CLASS:—H Nilkant, D. A. Gupte, Dhan Talpade, Lanu Rane Vasanti Patkar, Malti Patkar D. V. Divekar, S Aliajar, N. M. Palekar, K. S. Mandan Tara Sonalkar, Krishna Kamat, Anusuya Ghurye, Kanta Master. Lila Vaidkar and nos 2 3 7 8 9 10 33 34 36 39 40 42 44 45 46 47 49 52 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 65 69 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 80 82 83 84 86 88 89 90 91 92 93 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 107 109 110 111 112 115 116 117 119 120 121 122 124 127 129 131 132 133 134 136 137 138 139 140 142 145 148 and 149.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's birthday celebrations were held on Sunday last at Sri Vanivilas Memorial Hall, Matunga. A group of little children who took part in the celebrations.

Bombay's Week-End Deluge

Devastating Downpour Floods Streets Of City

BOMBAY, Monday.

After two days' of cloudy weather and incessant downpour in the city, a spell of sunshine with showers relieved the monotony of a persistent monsoon this noon.

Towards 2 p.m. sun gleamed through the clouds and a spell of bright weather prevailed.

But two days heavy rain have left behind them considerable wreckage. A Christian baker delivery boy was crushed to death, when a wall surrounding a temple at Napean Road, buckled over. The premises belong, it is believed, to Mr. R. D. Birla.

An outhouse under construction over the wall gave way under the crushing wall. Two persons walking on the road were stated to have been injured due to flying bricks.

They were removed to J. J. Hospital.

Trees Uprooted

It appears a brick wall, of 50 feet by 12 feet, collapsed at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday burying Louis Caitan Mascarenhas (22). The Fire Brigade and the Road Department of the Bombay Municipality extricated the buried man and his basket, containing his bread which he carried. The wreckage was, then, cleared from the road. Inquest on the body has been adjourned by the City Coroner to June 13, pending further inquiries.

A stump of tree and a half electric post are the only proofs of the tragedy that can be seen by the side of the road, now.

Last night's thunderstorm uprooted a giant banyan tree near J. J. Hospital

Streets lined with trees showed a deserted appearance. They were strewn with leaves and rubbish deposited by the running water.

Low-lying areas like Null Bazar, Madhav Baug, Bhendy Bazar and some parts of Parel were converted into little lakes this morning. Hundreds of business people, bound for Null Bazar, this morning, were held up due to the deluge. Shop-keepers at Null Bazar shifted with their commodity bags to the first floor of their buildings from the ground-floor, as the water-mark reached a high level

Bazar Closed

Similar conditions prevailed on Sunday morning and the bazar was temporarily closed for some time in the morning.

Towards three o'clock the water was drained away slowly.

Motor-cars hissed and roared before the vast waterfront and they either took chances in the knee-deep water or took different routes.

Horses of Victorias pranced and ducked in the heavy patter.

Taxis and Victoriawallas reaped a rich harvest.

Roads in repairs at Parel showed dangerous signs.

The following is the amount of rainfall figures recorded at the Colaba Observatory for the last 24 hours till 8 a.m. on Monday.

Colaba 1.19" Total 12.02".

St. George Hospital 1.24" Total 15.57'.

J.J. Hospital 1.57" Total 13.43".

Matunga 1.62" Total 12.51".

The figures for the period of 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Sunday were:—

Colaba	3.00
Fort	5.15
Byculla	6.51

POONA AND KIRKEE GET HEAVY RAIN

(From Our Correspondent).

June 20.

Shortly after, 11-38 on Friday night a steady downpour continued, in Poona and Kirkee without a break into the early hours of Saturday morning.

The ground as a result, was sodden with rain, and the air was damp and chilly, the rain having stayed its course. The sun, however, was obscured by heavily laden clouds

These conditions prevailed, till two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when again the rain came down This fall only lasted for about half an hour, adding to the moisture in the atmosphere.

There was a considerable drop in the temperature A few showers fell during the night. Everyone was glad to see old Sol emerge once again, about nine o'clock on Sunday morning

This timely rain, with the previous falls already recorded, has converted parched fields, into green lawns

Poona and Kirkee are at their best now, and visitors are not lacking of appreciation.

MONSOON BREAKS OUT IN KATHIAWAR

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 19.

Monsoonish conditions now prevail all over Kathiawar.

Yesterday the sky remained wholly clouded throughout the whole of afternoon bringing a downpour, registering slightly over an inch. Even in the evening there were heavy showers thus perfect monsoonish conditions prevail here. Reports of falls in other States are equally encouraging.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Rainfall Reported From All Over The Country

POONA, June 21.

The depression at the head of the Bay lies this morning off the Chittagong coast. Rainfall has been widespread in Konkan, North Deccan, central parts of the country, Burma and local in the rest of the Peninsula and North-East India. Thundershowers also occurred locally in the United Provinces, Gujarat and a few stations in East Rajputana and East Punjab. A few dust or thunderstorms are reported from North-West Frontier, and west Rajputana. Temperatures were considerably above normal in North-West Frontier and Punjab and below normal in central provinces.

RAINFALL.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Cox Bazar, 6 inches; Tavoy, Chittagong, Ratnagiri, 4; Amherst, Goa, Surat, 3; Port Blair, Akyab, Gauhati, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Dehra Dun Saugor, Kanker, Verabal and Mahableshwar, 2; Sandheads, Jhansi, Bhopal, Rajkot and Khandala, 1½; Toungo, Nowgong Sutna, Bombay, Karwar and Parbhani, 1.

FORECAST

Rainfall is likely to be widespread on the west coast of the Peninsula, North-Deccan, Burma and local in the rest of the Peninsula and North-East India. Thunderstorms are likely to be widespread over the region extending from Orissa, Circars' coast to Rajputana and South-East Punjab, and also a few stations in the United Provinces and Gujarat. A few dust or thunderstorms are also likely in North-West Frontier and Western Himalayas.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in East Bengal and Assam during the next forty-eight hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-6-1937

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —026 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.3 degrees 5.5 (below normal))

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.0 degrees 2.5 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 230 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 1.19 inches

Total rainfall during the month 12.02 inches

Total rainfall during the year 12.58 inches

Weather remark: Rain and squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-6-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RESTRICTION ON TRANSPORT OF FILMS

Motion Picture Society's Protest Against Railway Communique

The Joint Honorary Secretary, Motion Picture Society, writes:—

The Communique of the Transportation Superintendent G I P. Rly. stating that in strict accordance with the rules for the conveyance of explosive and other dangerous goods by rail, not more than six boxes of film can be carried in the brake van of mixed or passenger train with effect from the 25th of this month has taken the local film circles quite by a surprise. It is understood that the circular emanates at the instance of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Calcutta and affects the entire industry of the country.

In this connection, the Motion Picture Society of India has sent the following telegram of protest to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Calcutta.

"New Order Regarding Transport of Films By Rail seriously affects Indian Film Industry. Motion Picture Society of India Requests Stay Orders for One Fortnight to Enable Representations to Explain."

Breaches On N. G. R. Repaired

SECUNDERABAD, June 21.

The breaches which occurred on the Railway line between Vikrarabad and Morangapalli last Saturday owing to heavy rain have now been repaired. Through communication was restored from 4 p.m yesterday.—A.P

SEX- - HEALTH - -

and MARRIED LIFE QUESTIONS and BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE fully discussed.

Must be read by all wishing true happiness in life.

GRATIS & POST FREE TO ALL.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

LILY PEARL BARLEY

Made of

FRESH & FULL GROWN GRAINS

Recommended by PHYSICIANS and USED IN EMINENT HOSPITALS

CALCUTTA: The Lily Biscuit Co. : BOMBAY

RECOMMENDED BY I M S. DOCTORS

Batliwalla Ague Mixture & PILLS

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Help Kidneys Clean Out Poisonous Acids

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by cheap, irritating drugs or neglect. Unknown to you, weak Kidneys may be the real cause of your Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Swollen Ankles, Bladder Trouble, Headaches, Backache, Rheumatism, Leg Pains, Circles Under Eyes Dry, muddy Skin, Acidity, Burning, Smarting or Lost Vigour. Don't take chances. Your life may be in danger. Get the Doctor's guaranteed prescription Cystex (Siss-tex). £1,000 deposited with Westminster Bank, London, backs up Cystex Guarantee to bring new health and vitality in 48 hours, make you feel 10 years younger and to end troubles in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for Cystex

Kill the GERMS THAT CAUSE COLDS

• Never neglect a cold—it can easily lead to the more serious trouble. At the very first sneeze, cough or sign of sore throat, gargle instantly with Listerine Antiseptic, *full strength*. Repeat every few hours.

Listerine Antiseptic destroys the germs that cause disease. It is gentle, safe, yet amazingly effective. Apply Listerine Antiseptic to cuts, burns, insect bites and prickly heat, too. It soothes, cools, sterilizes, ensures against infection. Keep a bottle always on hand.

LISTERINE THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 14, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 12, 1350
Parsi: Deh 20, 1306
Hightide: 11-33 23-02
Lowtide: 4-28 17-25
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 19m

Congress Socialist Party: Public meeting at Lal Baug, at 5-30 p.m. "To Mobilize Public Opinion against the danger of a compromise between the Congress and the Government."

Wednesday, June 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Muslim Mass Contact Sub-Committee appointed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day in the Congress House.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, the First Aid Classes will be re-started from to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the League's Hall in Abdool Rehman Street.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' THANKSGIVING MASS

The Solemn Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated at Rosary Church, Mazagaon, at 9 a.m. on the 27th June 1937. A meeting of the subscribers will be held after the Divine Service.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Kaiser-i-Hind' with the mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 20th idem and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

The 'Kaiser-i-Hind' will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

CHARTERED BANK BRANCH IN MANCHESTER

A branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China will be opened on the 5th July in Manchester.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"May Time". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Elephant Boy.' Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sensation". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Struggle". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jay-Bharat". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m
REGAL—"London Melody". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Veerbala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line Steamer 'Clanskene' left Liverpool on the 19th morning.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Kaiser-i-Hind' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m respectively on Thursday the 24th instant.

PEOPLE'S AMBULANCE TRAINING CENTRE

Lectures on 'First Aid to the Injured' in English for ladies proposed to be commenced from Sunday last which were postponed owing to heavy rains will commence from Sunday next the 27th instant at 2 p.m. at Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao. Intending ladies are requested to attend on Sunday next at 2 p.m

SOCIALISTS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held at Lal Baug to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. to mobilize public opinion against the danger of a compromise between the Congress and the Government.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. M. R. Masani, C. K. Narayanswami Ashok Mehta, S. B. Mahadeshwar, S. S. Batlivala.

The Bombay Presidency Charmakar Conference was opened at Poona on Saturday last by His Holiness Jagatguru Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) centre. On his left is Mr. Karande, Chairman of the Reception Committee and on his (Dr. Kurtakoti's) right is Mr. Kajrolker, President of the Conference.

Voluntary Tax Levied On Congressmen

U. P. C. C. Executive Takes Disciplinary Action Against Offenders

ALLAHABAD: June 21.

The Executive Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee which concluded its sittings last evening took disciplinary action against Mr. Krishna Narain Kapoor, Congress member of the Bareilly Municipal Board, for his opposition to the Congress candidate during the last provincial elections by asking him to resign from membership of the Board.

It also removed the name of Mr. Kalicharan Agarwal from the Congress electoral roll for the same reason. The Council asked Mr. Siaram Chaturvedi, Chairman of the District Board, to resign his Chairmanship, as well as membership of the Board as he, inspite of being a Congressman, gave his casting vote in favour of the proposal for sanctioning expenditure on the Coronation.

VOLUNTARY INCOME-TAX

The Council also passed a resolution drawing the attention of members of the Central Legislative Assembly who have not paid a 15 per cent. contribution of their allowances as laid down in the previous resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee, and asked them to forward their contribution.

The Council adopted another resolution inviting the attention of all Congress Committees, members of the All-India Congress Committee, and Congressmen in the province to the old Congress rule that they pay voluntary Income-tax to the Congress Fund at the rate of one per cent. on incomes between Rs. 50 and a hundred, and two per cent. on incomes above the hundred. Congressmen were invited to declare to the Provincial Congress Committee what they were going to pay, having regard to their incomes, and district Congress Committees were asked to make inquiries in this matter and forward lists to the Provincial Congress Committee.

NEW CONGRESS PAPERS

The political situation was the subject of a thorough discussion for two hours, in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took a prominent part, but no resolution was adopted on the subject.

It is understood that the question of starting an English daily paper was also discussed and a scheme for providing funds for an Urdu weekly was adopted.—A. P.

TIRUMAL RAO'S NOMINATION

Sirdar Patel's Reply To Andhra Deputation

BOMBAY, June 21.

Dr. M. Rangiah, a member of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. P. Lakshmipathi Sastri of Masulipatam who were specially deputed by several members of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to personally represent matters to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee in connection with and request for reconsideration of his decision on the selection of Mr. Thirumala Rao as Congress candidate to contest the by-election in the Kistna-Godawari constituency as a result of the resignation of Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, arrived here this morning.

The deputationists who waited on Sardar Patel this afternoon alleged that Mr. Prakasam was responsible for setting aside all claims of Mr. Satyanarayana murthi.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel gave a patient hearing and went through the written representation, but it is understood expressed his inability to do anything in the matter.—United Press.

Mr. M. H. Kantawala, M.A., C.C.S., Bar-at-Law, whose appointment as Ceylon's First Trade Commissioner in India is already announced. He is expected to arrive on the 26th instant in Bombay which will be his headquarters.

ROADS NAMED AFTER CITY FATHERS

Corporation Has No Time To Consider Baden Powell's Slander

The Municipal Corporation on Monday confirmed the resolution of the Standing Committee to fix the salary of the Hydraulic Engineer from Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,800 per month. An amendment was moved to fix the salary at Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500 p.m. but it was thrown out.

The Corporation named a portion of Clare Road and Parel Road as "Dimtimker Road" and the Agyari Street near Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road was renamed as "Nabiullah Road." Both Mr. Dimtimker and Mr. Nabiullah were members of the Municipal Corporation and to perpetuate their memory as city fathers the roads have been named after them.

The resolutions of Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. K. F. Nariman to protest against the recent utterances of Lord Baden-Powell were not taken in view of the other formal resolutions of the Standing Committee and the Improvements Committee which required first attention. Most probably this question will be discussed next Thursday.

Harwood League

Run-Away Victory For Kirkee Gunners

TRANSIT SECTION DEFEATED BY 6 GOALS TO 1

BOMBAY, Monday.

A rainy evening discouraged exertion while the heavy ground due to incessant downpour in the city, slowed down the play, when the 3rd Field Brigade R. A. from Kirkee defeated the Transit Section by a huge margin of 6 goals to 1, in the first division of the Harwood League Football, at the Cooperage, this evening.

Neither set of forwards was impressive at least in the first twenty minute's play and the defences were adequate to deal with situations that were by no means alarming.

3 GOALS IN 6 MINUTES.

Once the Gunners got going, they proved to be too good for their opponents and scored as many as six goals in the remaining period of 40 minutes. The game opened with the Gunners having the upper hand, but the defences playing with their backs to the wall, did not allow the forwards to do any damage till in the 20th minute from the start, the Winners drew first blood. Mansfield, their right-wing, scoring a spectacular goal from about forty yards, his well-measured rising kick gliding right into the goal over the goal-keeper's head. Two minutes later, they doubled their score, this time Jones, their inside-right, drawing home the advantage.

SECTION REDUCE LEAD.

A well combined movement between the Section's forwards culminated in their only goal, Gatward, their centre-forward, beating the goal-keeper from a close range.

At half-time Transit Section was in arrears of one goal.

2 GOALS IN 2 MINUTES.

Only in two minutes after resumption, the Gunners added twice to their score, Godfrey and Jones claiming one goal each. Leading by 4 goals to 1, the Winners now had things their own way and increased their margin of victory by yet another two goals before the final whistle was sounded.

THE RESULT.

3RD FIELD BRIGADE R. A. ..... 6 goals.
TRANSIT SECTION.. 1 goal.

THE TEAMS.

3RD FIELD BRIGADE R. A.: Robinson; Lynam and Waike; McFarlane, Bradford and Fahy; Mansfield Jones, Naisbett, Godfrey and Jewell.

TRANSIT SECTION: Cpl. Britton; Andrews and Walbridge; Meredith, Darby and Bailey; Mather, Fluin, Gatward, Orange and Britton.

REFREE: F. L. Butchnell.

SIR S. POCH-KHANAWALA

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala had a temperature of 101 degrees this morning. On Sunday he spent a rather restless night.

The only anxiety of the doctors attending on him is about the general low condition of the patient.

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA AT KARACHI

Returns To India Sequel To Pochkhanawala's Illness

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI: June 21.

Sir Phiroze Sethna arrived this afternoon by the Dutch 'plane. He had proceeded to Europe only five weeks back to attend the Rotary International Assembly at Montreaux and its Convention at Nice. Thence he proceeded to London but had to leave after a stay of five days, owing to the sudden illness in India of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Sir Phiroze being Chairman of the Central Bank. Sir P. Sethna was to have read a paper during his London stay before the East India Association at London on the 28th instant on the present political impasse in the country. Now owing to his unavoidable absence, the paper will presumably be read by someone else.

Sir P. Sethna was met at the aerodrome by Khan Bahadur Mama, Khan Bahadur Katrak, Messrs. B. T. Thakur, D. B. Avani and others.

Sir P. Sethna flew by the Dutch 'plane to Jodhpur, whence he will proceed to Bombay to-morrow.

Asked about his views on the present political situation, Sir P. Sethna declined to make any statement at present.

SECURITY DEMAND FROM SOCIALIST WEEKLY

POONA, June 21.

A security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded by the District Magistrate of Poona from "Yugantar", a Socialist weekly of Ahmednagar.

In view of the demand the idea of its simultaneous publication from Poona has been given up.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

ALLAHABAD, June 21

Inquiries at the Congress Secretariat show that though the leaders of Parliamentary Parties have not been invited so far to Wardha on the occasion of the impending meeting of the Congress Working Committee on July 5, it is expected that invitations will shortly be extended to them.—A. P.

Russian Arrested Under Arms Regulations

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE: (By Mail).

Mr. Kirchenko, a Russian temporarily residing in Bangalore Taluka, was arrested by the Bangalore Police and was charged under Mysore Arms Regulation for possessing a gun without license. Krichenko has been released on bail.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A dramatic murder-mystery
"SENSATION"
Filled with Thrills.
Starring
JOHN LODGE
And Many More

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Star of "LIMELIGHT"
ANNA NEAGLE
in another great SINGING and DANCING role in the
ALL-BRITISH
Herbert Wilcox Musical
LONDON MELODY
LONDON MELODY
LONDON MELODY
An RKO-Radio Release with
Tullio Carminati

CAPITOL
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

With occasional showers during Saturday night, at about 5 a.m. on Sunday morning, there was a heavy downpour that lasted for a complete hour, which overflowed most of the suburban gutters and the Cantwady Catholic Colony at Bandra, was turned into a lake. Drizzle and showers continued throughout Sunday. A very wet weekend this.

SUBURBAN ROAD SAFETY.

Recently we have witnessed considerable activity on the part of the suburban traffic authorities and the enterprising safety First Associations of our city. The suburbs have seen the creation of a number of traffic islands and a few crossing places and the posting of traffic constables to regulate the flow of traffic. Yet the accident toll is on the increase.

Ghodbunder road, the scene of most of these accidents, calls for a list of improvements. This road must be equipped with a narrow pavement on either side and the road crossing automatic signals must be put up and pedestrian fences installed and all efforts must be made to keep the pedestrian as far as possible out of the path of fast moving vehicular traffic.

CLOSE UP RANKS AND STRIVE FOR LIVING WAGES

KARACHI, June 21.

Expressing inability to attend the Bombay Presidency Trade Union Congress at Ahmedabad and wishing it success Mr. N. A. Bechar, President, Sind Provincial Trade Union Congress, declares that radio and aeroplanes have brought the world closer together, quickening the intelligence of workers and urges them to close their ranks and strive for living wages.

MAN KNOCKED DOWN & KILLED

Tragedy On Queen's Road In Downpour Of Rain

BOMBAY, Monday.

A well-built person aged about 30 years with a gunny bag slung over him as shelter from a downpour of rain, was knocked downed and killed by a car driven by Mr. H. G. H. Avaritt of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co Ltd. this afternoon opposite the Sonapur cemetry on Queen's Road.

The deceased had seven injuries on his body.

The Princess Street Police who investigated the case have not made any arrest so far in this connection.

It appears that at mid-day on Monday a car owned and driven by Mr. H. G. H. Avaritt, with a lady companion Mrs. Hill, was proceeding towards Princess Street along Queen's Road, when a man, under cover of a gunny bag darted across the road. The car struck the man and hurled him across the road. The impact was so severe that the man sustained seven injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.

The body which has not been identified, has been removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held on Tuesday.

The police are pursuing their inquiries but no arrest has been made so far.

HOW TO TREAT A STOMACH PAIN

When your stomach is healthy and well, you never think of its existence. But when it is out of sorts for any reason you know all about it. Pain sets in—sometimes very severe, nagging pain.

What are you to do? You certainly must do something. In nine cases out of ten the remedy is simple enough—a dose or two of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. You must have read of case after case, many of them much worse than yours, where blessed relief has come almost in a twinkling. Flatulence, heartburn, dyspepsia, even gastric and duodenal ulcers, have had to yield to the soothing and healing properties of this modern miracle worker.

It will be strange indeed if *your* pain does not disappear as all the others have done. Anyway, you can confidently turn to Maclean Brand Stomach Powder—the one with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle. Thankful you will be that you took such a simple short cut to lasting stomach peace. Sold in bottles in red-sealed cartons, in powder or tablet form. Never sold loose.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 110, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEED OF PEASANTS' ORGANISATIONS

Prof. Ranga's Advice To Hubli Workers

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, June 21.

Prof. Ranga came here last evening accompanied by Mr. S. K. Hosmani on way to Nargund.

The Professor addressed a select gathering of local workers this morning. He stressed the importance of peasants' organisations, village uplift and the like and requested the workers to pay more attention to villages, without whose amelioration the nation cannot march forward. He traced the growth of Peasants' Movement in India particularly in the province of Andhra and urged the starting of peasants' organisations in every part of the country.

Professor accompanied by Messrs. Hosmani and Hukerikar and Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar went to Nargund via Annigeri by train this morning. They will return to Hubli to-night and proceed to Haveri to-morrow morning by train "en route" to Hosritti for the Conference there.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen ton Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9 48	
"The Flying Ranee" daily except on Saturdays		18 [illegible]
"The Flying Ranee" on Saturdays only		15 10

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1937

OPPORTUNITY MISSED

For weeks past while the whole country was agitated by a constitutional deadlock and while even the Secretary of State for India felt it necessary to make a series of speeches on the situation the Viceroy maintained a studied silence. That set people thinking and some simple folk jumped to the conclusion that he was somewhat pro-Congress and had a serious difference with the Secretary of State. As if to remove that inconvenient impression and to make amends for his past silence he has now thought fit to give to the country a message of great length which, however, only dots the "i"s and crosses the "t"s in the speeches of Lord Zetland, which urges not a single new argument, and which is vexatiously verbose. It is needless to say that it does not take us one inch nearer a settlement. If Lord Linlithgow had nothing better to offer he might have spared the country a message of 5,600 words.

Familiar Arguments

The gist of the whole message is, as suggested above, that the assurance asked for by the Congress is quite superfluous and in any case cannot be given, as it is not contemplated by Parliament. The arguments for this decision are the old familiar ones but we may briefly recapitulate them if only because the Viceroy has thought fit to reiterate them. The first and foremost argument is the argument of goodwill. It may be stated thus. If there is goodwill on both sides they ought to get on with a constitution even less admirable then the present one. The Governor's goodwill is there as a matter of course. If Congress also shows goodwill, there is no need for any assurance. If Congress does not show goodwill, the Governor should not be held responsible for the consequence, as his goodwill is, of course, beyond question. This simple argument should have sufficed but as some people seem to be unconvinced even by the actual exhibition of goodwill by Governors for the last several years—in Bengal in particular,—the Viceroy gives another argument in the shape of a commentary on the relevant parts of the Constitution in not less than 5,000 words. He says that the field of the Governor's special responsibility is extremely limited and even in that he will, because of his goodwill, interfere only when absolutely necessary in the interests of the minorities areas etc. As for the vast field of ministerial responsibility, "there is no foundation for any suggestion that a Governor is free or is entitled or would have the power to interfere with the *day-to-day administration* of a province outside the limited range of the responsibilies specially confided to him." (Italics are ours). There is the assurance given that the Governor will not interfere daily or every now and then in the province outside his "limited" range of special responsibilities. Of course, he may have to interfere occasionally. In short in all the many spheres and at all times, when the Ministers agree with the Governor, they will have their way. On the few occasions when they differ, the Governor may choose to have his. Only, out of his abounding goodwill he will have his way on very very few occasions—of course chosen by him.

A Flat Refusal

The question may be asked why, if the Governor will interfere on very few occasions, he should not dismiss them or demand their resignation on such occasions. The Viceroy does not—he cannot—evade that question. "As between resignation and dismissal," he says, "normal constitutional practice leans very heavily indeed to the side of resignation." It does not suit him to add that that practice obtains only when Governors or Governor-Generals do not possess or dare not use the dictatorial powers the Governors enjoy in India. The Viceroy states further: "Resignation is more consistent with the self-respect of a ministry, and is an effective public indication of the attitude of ministers towards the action of a Governor. Resignation equally is an act taken spontaneously by a ministry. Dismissal, more unusual by far in constitutional practice, might seem to carry with it some suggestion of inferiority, a suggestion which we are concerned at any cost to eliminate from the new constitutional arrangements." It is strange that the Viceroy is more solicitous of the ministers' self-respect than they themselves are. But the reality comes out in the very next breath. Says the Viceroy: "The suggestion that the Governor should in certain circumstances demand the resignation of his ministers is not the solution provided by the Act, and so that it will not be possible for Governors to accept it." This puts it plainly and bluntly that, whether the assurance demanded and simplified by Gandhiji is superfluous or not, it simply cannot be given. It is not in the Act. This last sentence, quoted from the message, is the response proper to Gandhiji's offer in making which, he said, the Congress had gone as far as its self-esteem would permit. A flat refusal is the reply. We recognize the sincerity of the Viceroy's message to the people of India, but we cannot help saying that he has missed a great opportunity by refusing to respond to the generous gesture of Mahatma Gandhi. In the circumstances we cannot imagine that leaders, conscious of their own self-respect or the honour of the Congress, will waste any more time in expecting a more reasonable response from Government or revising their terms for a settlement.

A European Tragedy

The fall of M. Blum's Cabinet in France is not only a national, but a European tragedy. As we observed the other day France under a "Popular Front" regime was the only bulwark of Democracy in Europe against the intrigues and onslaughts from all directions of the Fascist International. That regime had become all the more dear to democracy because of the notoriously unreliable almost traitorous attitude adopted by Tory Imperialism in Great Britain in dealing with the League of Nations and with the proclaimed and avowed enemies of peace and democracy. For Europe the next few weeks will quite rightly be weeks of intense anxiety. The fall of Blum coming immediately after the fall in Spain of Bilbao must inevitably give a fillip to Fascism in France as well as in the rest of Europe. One shudders to contemplate the future which class interests of capitalism have brought within the bounds of possibility. There is, however, still a gleam of hope in this darkness. M. Blum has appealed to the people to keep calm and to maintain the Popular Front intact. If this is done no new Government can dare to defy the Popular Front and yet expect to exist even for a few days. Therein lies some hope for the future. But the great thing is that the unity of the Popular Front should remain despite the Radical Socialist M Chautemps.

Hertzog "Disappointed"

An interesting but also a serious situation may well result from General Hertzog "disappointment." The gallant Premier of South Africa had an interview with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald regarding the future of South African Protectorates, in other words regarding South Africa's demand that the Administration of Protectorates should be handed over to the former. The British Government have consistently refused to do so on the rather too obviously altruistic ground that the wishes of the natives should also be consulted. General Hertzog evidently took up the matter personally with the Secretary for the Dominions but is so disappointed at the result that he actually threatenr that "unless a different attitude is taken the consequences are going to be of a most unpleasant character." The question is: Will the British Government ultimately yield to General Hertzog or no? Every one knows that the intentions of South African Government towards the Protectorates and the unfortunate natives are strictly and ruthlessly "White." Every one also knows that the intentions of British Imperialism are, in essence, no less honourable. But inspite of some glaring aberrations, British Imperialism does occasionally treat the rightful masters of the territories as quasi-human beings.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

By Our London Correspondent

Most actors are superstutious. They believe that some theatres, some plays, some tunes are unlucky, and are prepared to quote instances by way of proof.

Perhaps the same thing applies to films. Four or five years ago the Columbia Corporation made a comedy called "Platinum Blonde," the principals of which were Robert Williams, Robert Ames and Jean Harlow.

Though witty, it never had the success it deserved. As for the players, Robert Williams, one of the finest light comedians the screen has found, died just as the picture was finished. Ames died not long afterwards.

Now Jean Harlow has followed them—and left no one to take the special place which she made for herself on the screen

Australian Ban on Communists

A good story has just reached London from Australia, where the Lyons Government still maintains its postal ban on all communists, and suspected Communist literature.

The nuisance (to use a mild word) of this is obvious when one remembers that the Party centres in North Queensland and in Perth, for example, are no less than 4,000 miles apart. But it has its comic side.

Quite recently the politicians of the Commonwealth Parliament asked for copies of certain Communist publications which they wanted to place in the Parliamentary library at Canberra. So they wrote to the Communist Party headquarters in Sydney and thought that all would be well.

A courteous answer was returned from Sydney stating that, under separate cover, the desired literature was already on its way. Then after a certain time a reproachful Governmental note was received to say that it had not arrived. This sort of thing went on for weeks, until it became quite evident that the Government's own postal authorities were opening and burning the seditious material.

The Communist Party has now courteously written to say that, as the Government cannot keep its own sleuths in order, the C. P. will, when funds permit, convey the material to Canberra by diplomatic courier.

Children's Press In Italy

Very few people are aware that Italy is perhaps the only country which has a numerous and well-organised "Children's Press" of its own.

No less than three million copies of children's papers are being sold every week. As far as quality goes, not everything is quite well. They revolve around "heroic themes," as befits Mussolini's regime, but only too often they fall into sensationalism for the sake of better circulation. Numerous and crude illustrations reinforce the impression that some of the papers are rather off the line recommended by party pedagogists.

Minister Alfieri has accordingly ordered a more careful survey of existing papers and recommended the editors to give more space to stories inspired by the Imperial past.

Aberdeen Joke Factory

All the world enjoys describing the complications arising from the avaricious nature of Scotsmen.

How did this wave of gay calumny start. According to a German source one thing is certain. People born and bred North of the Tweed are by no means meaner than the rest of the world. If you have ever travelled in Scotland, you could not help noticing the extra-ordinary kindness and hospitality of the Scots, especially in the poorer districts. Better informed people believe that there is a club in Aberdeen which not only collects, but also invents new jokes. The members of this "joke-factory," all respectable and influential citizens of the town, hold regular meetings for the purpose.

As it is only just, they have the right of the first laugh but after approval they "release" it for the benefit of the rest of the world. If this is true, it demonstrates at least two things: (1) The Scotsmen have a good sense of humour; (2) They are, so far from being mean, very generous, and at the expense of their reputation too.

Exploiting Abyssinia

About 10,000 firms or individual traders have applied for permission to share in the development of Abyssinia. Of these only 675 commercial firms and 333 industries have been authorised to send

(Continued On Page 10—Col. 5)

Re-Making America

Roosevelt's Fight With Flood & Capitalism

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

There is a sweep and confidence in the second instalment of Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal that surpass even the startling innovations of his first term of office.

That is what one might expect. The Electorate is overwhelmingly behind him, and he has nothing more to fear from the obstruction of the Supreme Court.

No sooner had he produced his plan for reforming it, than these shrewd ancients discovered specious reasons for reinterpreting the Constitution all over again.

In case after case they reversed their recent judgments, and the New Deal emerged perfectly innocent and wholly legal.

Since the Court's retreat before public opinion, the balance within it between Liberalism and reaction has shifted to the President's advantage, for one of the oldest and most impenitent Tories, Mr. Justice Devanter, has resigned.

For some time to come, then, the Court will cease to veto all the bolder work of Congress. Mr. Roosevelt persists, none the less, in his scheme of reform.

Whether he can carry it, remains to be seen, for in the Senate the right wing of his own Party is in revolt.

Second New Deal

The second New Deal includes some creative projects of boldness rare outside the Soviet Union. The United States faces the task of restoring its own soil.

The landscape itself, over a vast continental area, will present a new picture to men's eyes when this scheme is completed. It was the repeated scourges of drought and flood that at last compelled action.

Seventy years ago, when the Middle West was brought under the plough, few can have guessed what would follow from the unplanned, unscientific race for profit.

Before the arrival of the pioneers in their ox-wagons, the prairie was covered with the coarse "buffalo" grass that grew above a man's shoulders.

Its deep roots held the soil, so that the winds and rains swept over it and did no harm. But when the grass gave way to wheat, the soil was loosened.

After a drought the winds blew it away in fierce dust-storms; the winter rains swept it into the rivers, and annually the Ohio and Mississippi carried an appreciable part of the American continent out into the Atlantic.

It was, of course, the fertile part of it. To-day, over many States, the denuded slopes grow every year more barren, the crops grow poorer, and the farmers sink below the wretched level even of the Negro labourers.

Scientists predict that at this rate a century hence, America will cease to support a virile civilisation: there are barely 20 years left in which a cure can be attempted. And any cure needs time.

Fight With Wind & Flood

Mr. Roosevelt, in his first term, experimented in one of the worst areas—the Tennessee Valley. Dams were built on a great scale; the hill-sides were terraced (a thing men learned to do in neolithic times before they farmed for profit).

Belts of forest were planted to break the winds and hold the floods. Farmers were required to grow crops that would bind the soil.

The river was harnessed to give back its power as electricity, and this in turn was used to extract nitrate from the air, which next was employed to restore the fertility of the soil.

The farming population, grown degenerate from its hopeless struggle with poverty and semi-starvation, was grouped in new village communities, using cheap publicly-owned electric power to the full, that divide their energies between agriculture and industry.

To do all this the hostility of private enterprise (mainly the exploiters of electric power) had first to be overcome, and case after case was fought out in the Courts.

This phase is over, and now the President proposes to divide all the threatened area of the United States (much the greater part of it) into seven regions, that will be systematically planned on the Tennessee model for the fight against wind and flood.

It will be the work of many years, and probably the first estimate of the cost, though it runs to no less than £1,000,000,000, will be greatly exceeded.

When it is done, man will have remade America, and the epoch of rugged individualism will be ended for ever Only a simple mind can suppose, however, that the battle with predatory capitalism is yet won. It will fight again to recover its prey.

Labour's Prospects

Much more in this chapter that deals with the land is interesting—a plan for re-settling the poorer Southern "share-croppers" (tenants who must surrender half their crops to the land-owners) on better soil; a scheme for storing wheat and other harvests in good years to average out supplies and prices; an ambitious programme of working-class housing.

But let us turn to Labour's prospects.

The salient fact here is the victorious march of Mr. John Lewis at the head of his rebel industrial unions.

They win strike after strike, and this shrewd general seems to know just when to fight and when to negotiate. Steel yielded to him. The motor industry is pretty well conquered, with Mr. Ford, however, still a diehard.

A recent sign of the temper of the workers was the almost unanimous decision of the men employed by the New York underground railways, on a ballot vote, to transfer their Union from the old conservative A.F. of L. to the new industrial group.

Without this militant awakening among the workers themselves nothing that the Government may do by way of legislation would have much effect.

But as the new Unionism grows in strength it can take advantage of the New Deal.

Here there are two new facts. Firstly, to the amazement of all beholders, the Wagner Act has emerged unscathed from its ordeal before the Supreme Court. At last the right of collective bargaining is fully established by law.

There are carefully-drawn arrangements for a free vote by which the workers may declare which Union has their support; that Union the masters must recognise.

The avowed company Unions of the past are now illegal, though they tend to reappear under specious disguises, obviously still subsidised in secret and still led by the employers' tools.

The old scandalous system of labour spies is also rendered illegal, and so is victimisation for activity in a Union.

All this is useful when the workers are on the alert and prepared to fight for their rights, but it will not be observed if the men are

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NANGA PARBAT TRAGEDY.

One more expedition to the sacred Nanga Parbat has been hurled to its doom by a treacherous avalanche, and the tragedy has taken a very heavy toll of life. Only Dr. Wien, the leader of the German expedition, has been miraculously spared, and as this is the second time that he has escaped such a fate, he can almost be said to bear a charmed life. It was nearly four decades after the death of Mummery in 1894 that another attempt was made on the Nanga Parbat by a German expedition in 1934. Herr Merkl and his comrades perished in the snows and it speaks volumes for the bravery and determination of the recent ill-fated expedition that they should have made another attempt so soon after. And not till the Himalayas are finally climbed and conquered will such endeavours cease, however hazardous and hopeless they may seem. Meanwhile we can only offer our heartfelt sympathy to Dr. Wien and the families of the intrepid mountaineers.

WANTED NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Opposing a 40-hour week in the textile industry in India at the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Sir H. P. Mody said that "his interest was to try to cheapen the cost of the product in order to place the cloth produced in Indian mills within the reach of the 300,000,000 agriculturists." Sir Hormusji should realise that cheapening the cost, is not the only interest that needs to be safeguarded, that a slight reduction in hours of work does not necessarily mean increased cost of production and that the possibility of two shifts under the 40-hour plan may will cheapen the cost and also add to the purchasing power of the workers. The high duties on imported textiles an certainly not calculated to reduce the price of cloth in India, yet Sir Hormusji rightly insists on them. Shorter hours of work are necessary in the interests of the workers who should not be regarded as being outside the picture. A 40-hour week is a good for the industry as a whole. What we want is, as Mr. G. L. Mehta pointed out, a well-co-ordinated national economic policy in which All-Indian interests are equitably adjusted. That, however, is not wholly possible so long as businessmen tolerate the policy of British preference.

INDEFENSIBLE.

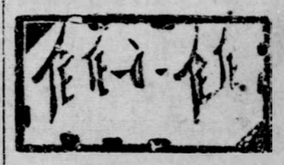
With regard to the question of raising the minimum employment age of children to 15, Mr. G. L. Mehta, the Indian Employers' advisor, seems to have opposed the proposal. It was indefensible on his part to do so. Indeed, the minimum age can well be raised to 16 without loss to any industry or involving any hardship to the workers. "We do not want our industrialism," said Mr. Mehta, "to be stifled and hampered by regulations divised for entirely different conditions." If raising the minimum age is found desirable in other countries from the humanitarian point of view, why should it be otherwise in India where factory conditions are less suited to juvenile labour? If it is bad to stifle industrialism, it is worse to stifle considerations of humanity and justice to workers

MYSORE'S FINANCES.

The Dewan of Mysore's review of the administration of the State at the Budget session of the Representative Assembly gave evidence of reviving trade and industries in the State and his Government's appreciable contribution to industrial development. But in Mysore, as in other parts of this country, it is not safe to rely unduly on an increase in land revenue or liquor revenue as evidence of prosperity. Such increase often means excessive zeal on the part of the Revenue and Excise officials. It should not be difficult for the Dewan or the Maharaja of Mysore to realise that the best way to prevent the harassment of taxpayers is to give their representatives effective control over the State Budget. Debating facilities are no substitute for such control.

CONSTITUTIONAL IRRESPONSIBILITY.

The Dewan-President of the legislature in an Indian State has the privilege of scotching even the discussion on any administrative act permitted by him, however important it may be from the public point of view. We regret that the Dewan of Mysore, who has the reputation of being a progressive administrator, is not above abusing that privilege. He summarily disallowed, the other day, an adjournment motion regarding the recent prohibitory order issued by the magistrate of Chittaldrug against Dr. N. S. Hardikar. Only a few days before he had disallowed a general and harmless resolution recommending the introduction of responsible Government in the State. Constitutional irresponsibility may be very convenient to administrators but it is an unmitigated evil to the people, who will strive to end it as early as possible.



Apropos of the resignation of M. Leon Blum, the Junior Colleague suggests, with a mysterious smile that Mr. Neville Chamberlain should, as Prime Minister of France's Ally, send a message of hearty and enthusiastic greetings to M. Chautemps. And the British Ambassador in Paris should personally call on M. Caillaux on behalf of Sir John Simon.

* * *

Well, the Viceroy has spoken. And since it is the convention to say something about Viceregal bulls—we mean pronouncements, here goes.

The pronouncement is 5,600 words long, broad and thick. It is in English and it has been released from Simla.

And if you take our advice you will in sheer self-protection, avoid reading it.

* * *

Those who have indomitable wills of steel and nerves of iron are, of course, exempted. To them we particularly commend the following excerpt, for instance. "The design of Parliament, and the object of those of us who are the servants of the Crown in India and to whom it falls to work the provisions of the Act, must be and is to ensure the utmost degree practicable of harmonius co-operation with the elected representatives of the people for the betterment and improvement of each individual Province, and of India as a whole; and to avoid, in every way consistent with the special responsibilities for minorities and the like which the Act imposes, any such clash of opinion as would be calculated unnecessarily to break down the machine of Government, or to result in a severance of that fruitful partnership between the Governor and his ministers which is the basis of the Act, and the ideal the achievement of which the Secretary of State, the Governor-General, and the provincial Governors are all equally concerned to secure."

Analyse the above sentence. And such of you as still survive the effort may also parse it.

* * *

H. E., in conclusion, appeals:—

"The way we tread may seem dark and sometimes difficult. The star that guides our course may seem sometimes to flicker and almost to fail. Yet faith and courage are mighty forces. Let us summon them to our aid in this difficult hour, and together move steadily forward towards the fulfilment of our hopes."

Boy! Our umbrella and raincoat please.

* * *

Security of Rs. 4,000 deposited by a Punjab paper has been forfeited for the crime, among others, of casting "personal aspersons on the Punjab Premier."

This method is ever so much more convenient—and generous too—than filing civil and criminal suits under the ordinary law and involving the poor Editor in damages and expenses amounting perhaps to lakhs.

* * *

We learn from the "friendly press," that "The pro-Hindu policy of the Indian National Congress was severely criticised by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League."

The grim fact is that if the Indian National Congress cares to escape the disaster which Mr. Jinnah's severe criticisms and displeasure are bound—to lead it to, it must adopt what is the one and only right policy for it—a pro-Jinnah policy.

* * *

The Central Advisory Board of Health will not meet at the Council Chamber in Simla because the Punjab Assembly is already holding its sessions there.

The Junior Colleague suggests that there is something symbolical in it, a kind of commentary on the Punjab Assembly.

* * *

The Soviet have embarked on the project of an air service between America and the U. S. S. R.

Now it is the duty of Goering to make this project throw some illuminating light on the Hindenburg disaster.

* * *

POLICE BRUTALITY ON SCREEN

Senator Produces Proof Of Charge

—Headlines.

Are there no censors in Roosevelt's land?

Viceroy Speaks on Present Impasse

No Concession Made To Congress Demands

Issues Explained: Plea For Patient Analysis

I dare say you will recall that, when I spoke to you by wireless on the day I took charge of office as Viceroy, I gave you my view that we should be wise not to expect that constitutional changes as profound as those into which we have now entered could come about altogether without difficulty. I want to-day to say a few words to you about those difficulties as they have emerged, and to try my utmost to make some contribution towards their final dissipation. As you read this message, I would ask you to bear in mind two things. The first, that while I am truly anxious not to be more formal or technical than my task requires, it is very necessary that in dealing with this grave matter, I should use language of precision and that—even at the risk of imposing a heavy call upon your attention,—I should not attempt to shorten too much or to oversimplify the various matters I propose to discuss. The second, that even though—for the reasons I have just mentioned,—my words may seem to you a little formal, this does not mean that my personal approach to these problems is in the least degree cold or unsympathetic. I recognise to the full that your hearts as well as your minds are deeply stirred by these issues, and that a position such as that with which I am dealing can never be completely compassed by mere terms of law or of constitutional theory, because that position touches so closely those underlying springs of sentiment and emotion which—since we are creatures of flesh and blood—so profoundly move our minds and so largely shape our opinions.

I have refrained hitherto from making any public statement of any sort on the constitutional issues which have been raised by the refusal of the party which commands a majority of the votes in the legislatures to accept office in certain Provinces. My decision to do so was deliberate. The Governor-General, it is true, exercises under the Act a general control of the action taken by provincial Governors in their discretion or in their individual judgment, and he is himself correspondingly subject to the general control of the Secretary of State. But given the scheme, the intention, and the construction of the new Constitution, matter such as those which have of late been the subject of discussion in all Provinces in which the majority party in the legislatures has declined to accept office are eminently, in the first place, matters for discussion between the leaders of that party in the Province concerned and the Governor of that Province.

VALUABLE DISCUSSIONS

A point has now however been reached at which it will I think be of advantage that, for the benefit of the man in the street and the ordinary elector, I should myself take up the threads of this discussion in the light of the statements which have been made in Parliament by the Secretary of State, and in individual Provinces by the Governors, and that I should state comprehensively, in the most formal and public manner open to me, my attitude, which is equally the attitude of the Secretary of State and of the Governor of every Province in India, on the constitutional issues which have been brought to the fore in connection with this question of office acceptance. Before I proceed to discuss the situation in its constitutional aspect; to restate formally the constitutional position as between Governors and their ministers; and to place on record once again, at the climax of this discussion, the spirit in which Governors, the Governor-General, and His Majesty's Government, approach this matter, let me say briefly how great, in my judgment, has been the value of the discussions which have taken place on this matter in the last three months. Those discussions have been of the utmost significance. Their outcome is of importance to every parliamentary party in this country, without exception. That genuine misapprehensions and misunderstandings existed three months ago in certain quarters as to the relation of Governors to their ministers, and as to the extent to which or the manner in which Governors would be likely to interfere with the day-to-day administration of a Province by the ministry in power, statements made by responsible party leaders have made abundantly clear. I am glad to think that those misapprehensions and those misunderstandings have now in so substantial a degree been removed by the discussions which have taken place in Parliament, in the Press, and on public platforms. Those discussions have made it possible for those who felt doubts as to the object and the scheme of the Act, and as to the position and the attitude of Governors in the new Constitution, to test in the utmost detail, and from every angle, the weakness or strength of various lines of argument, and to advance, with that object in view, hypotheses of the most varying character. And they have given the Representatives of His Majesty in this country, and His Majesty's Government at home, opportunities personally to dissipate misunderstandings, and to make clear in the most unmistakable manner their conception of the nature of the duties which fall upon the Governors of Provinces; of the spirit in which those Governors are expected by Parliament, and themselves propose, to discharge those duties; of the relations in which Governors contemplate working with their ministers; and of the extent to which Governors stand themselves entirely outside party, and to which they are at the disposal of any ministry which is prepared to work the Constitution within the terms of the Government of India Act, 1935.

SINCERE APPREHENSIONS

The interval which has passed has been of value as giving an opportunity to His Majesty's Government, to Parliament, and to individual Governors, to clarify the position beyond any shadow of doubt. It has been of value, in my judgment, also in terms of the experience of the practical working of the new Constitution afforded since the 1st of April in every Province in India, whether the ministries in power in a Province commanded a majority in the legislatures or were themselves supported only by a minority in those bodies. Three months ago a great political party, which commanded in six Provinces a majority in the legislature, felt that, even with the support of the majority in the legislature, it could not wisely accept office under the provisions of the Act, unless it received certain specific assurances from Governors. Three months' experience of the operation of the Constitution, short as I agree that that period is, has conclusively shown from the practical point of view that, any legal difficulties in regard to the grant of such assurances apart, those assurances are not essential to the smooth and harmonious working of the Constitution. In every Province ministers have been able to test by practical experience that the co-operation and the assistance of the Services are at their disposal, and that they can in their dealings in the day-by-day administration of the Province, and in their relations with the Governors of their Provinces, rely on those Governors to place at their disposal in the fullest measure and with no shade or suggestion of prejudice or personal feeling that help, sympathy, co-operation and experience which the Governors of individual Provinces have promised. Those three months have shown equally, and beyond question, that the apprehensions which have been entertained—and I readily accept the sincerity of those apprehensions even if I see no foundation of fact for them—that Governors would seek occasions for interfering with the policy of their ministers, or for the gratuitous and uncalled for exercise of the special responsibilities imposed upon them by the Act to impede or challenge ministers in the day-by-day administration of the Province, have no shadow of justification.

"GIVEN GOOD WILL ON BOTH SIDES"

I have been intimately associated with the framing of the present Constitution. I am familiar with the close concern shown by Parliament, whether in the Joint Select Committee or on the floor of both Houses to devise a scheme which would confer real and substantial powers on popularly elected ministers, and which would enable those ministers to feel that they could with confidence frame and implement with the co-operation of Governors and of the Services a programme of legislation on broad lines for the benefit of the Province the Government of which was in their hands. The Act, and the Instrument of Instructions which must be read with the Act, have been approved by Parliament. Taken together they represent the intention of Parliament and the instruction given by Parliament to Governors. Those documents make it clear beyond any possibility of question that, under Provincial Autonomy, in all matters falling within the ministerial field, including the position of the minorities, the services, etc., the Governor will ordinarily be guided in the exercise of his powers by the advice of his ministers, and that those ministers will be responsible not to Parliament but to the provincial legislature. The only qualifications of this rule are in respect of certain specific and clearly defined matters. The most important of these are those known as the special responsibilities, and of those special responsibilities again the most important are the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part of the Province, the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities, and the securing to the services and their dependants of any rights provided or preserved for them under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests. Of those special responsibilities none was lightly placed by Parliament, or inconsiderately, on the shoulders of the Governor. Everyone of them represents the response of Parliament to the demands of substantial and legitimate interests. There is no vestige of foundation for the assertion which I have seen advanced that the Governor is entitled under the Act at his pleasure to intervene at random in the administration of the Province. Those special responsibilities are, as I have said, restricted in scope to the narrowest limits possible. Even so, limited as they are, a Governor will at all times be concerned to carry his ministers with him; while in other respects in the field of their ministerial responsibilities it is mandatory on a Governor to be guided by the advice of his ministers even though for whatever reason he may not himself be wholly satisfied that that advice is in the circumstances necessarily and decisively the right advice. The extent to which in practice, given goodwill on both sides and a desire to operate the new Constitution for the benefit of the Province as a whole, difficulty may be anticipated from the existence of these special responsibilities cannot be better exemplified than by the history of every Province in India during the past three months. I think I am right in saying that no occasion has arisen on which there has been any conflict or difficulty in this area.

I have made clear, I hope, the object at which Parliament is aiming in the Act, the fact that it has transferred the executive authority in the Province in practice to ministers, and that the extent to which a Governor, acting in his discretion or in his individual judgment, has vested in him certain responsibilities is restricted to the bare minimum judged to be essential. I have indicated further that in the ministerial field there can be no interference by a Governor with ministers, save in respect of matters with regard to which he is empowered to exercise an individual judgment.

IN CASE OF DEADLOCK.

I now turn to the question of what is to happen if unfortunately a situation arises in which the Governor and his ministers do not see eye to eye on a matter where he is required to exercise his individual judgment. Such an issue may arise over a matter of comparatively minor importance, or over a matter which is of major importance, but on which no responsible ministry, however little it might itself agree with the decision taken by the Governor would for a moment—or for more than a moment—contemplate resignation. I have already stated that ministers have the duty of advising the Governor over the whole range of the executive government within the ministerial field, including the area of the special responsibilities. For advice so given, whether on matters within or without the scope of the special responsibilities, ministers are answerable to the legislature. In all such matters in which he is not specifically required to exercise his individual judgment, it is mandatory upon the Governor to accept the advice of his ministers. Within the limited area of his special responsibilities, a Governor is directly answerable to Parliament, whether he accepts or does not accept the advice of his ministers. But if the Governor is unable to accept the advice of his ministers, then the responsibility for his decision is his and his alone. In that event, ministers bear no responsibility for the decision and are entitled—if they so desire—publicly to state that they take no responsibility for that particular decision, or even that they have advised the Governor in an opposite sense.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR WILL DO

But every Governor will be concerned to have the support of his ministry, or to know that he is not lightly at variance with his ministry when he acts without their support, or against their advice, in the discharge of a special responsibility. He will, as I see it (and the view I now proceed to express is the view of every Governor in India, and of the Secretary of State), in such circumstances in the first place put the ministry or the minister fully in possession of his mind. He will explain to him the reasons which in his judgment make it essential for him to follow a particular course or to pass a particular order. He will listen with a mind open to conviction to the arguments on the other side which may be advanced to him. If he regards those arguments as valid, he will modify his proposal to such extent as may be appropriate. If he regards them, on the other hand, as invalid, he will do his utmost, before taking a final decision, to convince the minister, or the ministry, of the soundness of the reasons for which he is unable to accept his or their view. And if in these circumstances he still remains unable to influence their views in the direction he desires, he will take his decision and pass his order with the greatest personal regret that he should have been unable to secure the support of his ministry, and before passing it he will have exhausted all methods of convincing his ministry that that decision was the right one, given the obligation imposed upon him by the Act.

So much for the general basis on which, as I conceive it, a Governor will handle the situation which we have been discussing. But the special responsibilities, strictly defined as their ambit is, include in their compass matters and decisions the importance of which inevitably must vary greatly. I ask at once—is the same attitude to be adopted in every case, whether its importance is great or small? Is the ministry to regard its position as affected in an equal degree by any and every decision of the Governor contrary to its advice, irrespective of the magnitude or the intrinsic importance of that decision? In a case in which the Governor in the exercise of his special responsibilities and after exhausting the method of approach to his ministry which I have indicated, finds himself obliged to pass an order with which his Government did not agree, should the Government resign, or shall it carry on its work after indicating publicly, or privately, or publicly and privately, its attitude in the matter which has formed the subject of the order? Or shall the Governor be required to dismiss it?

PLAIN BEYOND QUESTION.

These are all points of practical importance. They have attracted great attention lately in all political parties, for a pronouncement on such an issue must be of direct concern to every party in every Province in India. I judge in particular from the statements made by persons of eminence in or in contact with the majority party in six Provinces that on the answer to them largely depends the final removal of any hesitations which may be entertained in that party as to the method in which the new Constitution is to be operated and the extent to which provincial ministers can rely on fair treatment and a minimum of interference by a Governor in those matters which under the Act fall within their field. The answer to these questions is of importance to every political party in this country to which it falls to work the Constitution, and to take advantage of the powers and responsibilities which have been transferred by the Government of India Act to popularly elected ministers. It will be well therefore, given the importance of this issue, that I should make plain beyond any question and speaking with the fullest authority, my own position in regard to it, which is the position of the Secretary of State and of the Governors of the Provinces.

Let me say in the first place that it is essential in this matter to preserve a just sense of proportion.

I welcome for this reason the helpful suggestion recently made by Mr Gandhi that it is only

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INDIA MUST REPLY TO ZANZIBAR MENACE

(Continued from Page 1.)

share in any scheme for the exploitation of the Arabs and the Africans. Nor could they agree to the exploitation of the latter by the British. What they wanted was that in protecting the interests of the Arabs and the African no avoidable injustice should be done to Indians and this end could only be secured if the obnoxious Bill was withdrawn and another measure was introduced, which, while fully safeguarding the interests of the Arabs and the Africans would avoid any injury to those of Indians. If, however an irrevocable step was taken by the authorities in Zanzibar by refusing to withdraw the obnoxious legislation, the Government of India should immediately impose an embargo on the imports of cloves from Zanzibar.

VIOLATION OF TREATIES.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee feels deeply concerned over the impending enactment of legislative measures by the Zanzibar Government perpetuating complete internal and external monopoly of dealing in cloves in the hands of a close corporation, particularly excluding the Indians therefrom and depriving them of all means of recovering their just and legitimate dues from the clove-growers and inflicting a death-blow upon the vital economic interests of Indian people in Zanzibar. The passing of these measures is sure to create a grave situation in Zanzibar and as a recent cable stated, the exasperated Indian community may have to resort to passive resistance for the restoration and preservation of their legitimate rights.

"In the opinion of this meeting these measures are in direct violation of the just rights of the Indians and of the Zanzibar treaties of 1836 and 1898 which guarantee security of property for Indians and prohibit the establishment of the clove monopoly.

ATTACK ON INDIANS.

"It is the further considered opinion of this meeting that this legislation though ostensibly designed to benefit the Arab clove-growers, is really intended to assist the British capitalists denying the just claims of Indians who have raised Zanzibar to its present prosperous stable agricultural position.

"This meeting assures our countrymen overseas in Zanzibar of its sympathy in their present situation and extends its support in their struggles.

"This meeting while fully appreciating the efforts made by the Government of India on behalf of Indians in Zanzibar, regrets the failure of these efforts and is of opinion that retaliatory measures should be taken forthwith by the Government of India in order to protect the legitimate rights of Indians."

In the course of his speech Mr. Mehta said that this problem of Zanzibar had arisen since the last four or five years. So long as India was not free Indians could not do anything. The problem of Indians in Zanzibar was a microcosm of what was happening to Indians all over the world. In 1934 the British Resident in Zanzibar came to the conclusion that Indians were exploiting Arabs. To call Indians foreigners was a misnomer. Indians had lived in the Island for the last 200 years and had been carrying on trade there. They had staked lakhs of rupees in the clove trade. The speaker then referred to the Menon and Binder reports and said that the latter was a reactionary document. Today the meeting was being held under dark clouds and Indians could do nothing more than protest. The Colonial Office which could stop these reactionary measures was in a reactionary mood and the Government of India had been trying for a happy and definite solution of the problem. If the Government of India wanted to be faithful to the trust that was imposed in them, then they should immediately take retaliatory measures against the action of the Zanzibar Government. It was a question of India's honour and self-respect.

LAND QUESTION.

Mr. K. Natarajan in seconding the resolution agreed with the President that India would not countenance the exploitation of Arabs or Africans. The Zanzibar Government had chosen to differentiate between Africans and Arabs on one side and Indians on

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Blum's Futile Fight For Govt's Life

SENATE REJECTS P. P. BILL AMENDMENT

Radical Socialist To Form Cabinet

PARIS, June 21.

M. Blum resigned after a lengthy discussion on the procedure at a conference in Hotel Matignon attended by heads of the Popular Front Parties.

The Matignon Conference was called to decide whether Government will present new proposals or maintain present ones.

The latter course was followed, upon which the Cabinet resigned at 2-25 a. m.

M. Blum is immediately going to M. Le Brun.

The Senate by 168 votes to 96 rejected the Chamber's amended Plenary Powers Bill.

The Cabinet Council met to draft the declaration in which M. Blum will announce his resignation in view of the Senate defeat.—Reuter.

EARLIER

M. Blum is faced with an all night fight with the Senate for the life of the Government. The Senate is meeting at 7-30 p.m. to reconsider the Plenary Powers Bill and the compromise resolution adopted by the Left Parties and approved by the Government.

The compromise represents the only modification that the Government will accept but does not satisfy the Senate Finance Commission.

If M. Blum thinks there is a chance of winning he will put a question of confidence, but if he is of the opinion that the atmosphere is too hostile he will not put the question but will walk-out of the Senate and hand his resignation to the President.—Reuter.

"WORDS BELIE ACTS"

Reaction In Full Swing

PARIS, June 21.

M. Blum, addressing the Senate before the vote said he well knew the feeling of the majority of the Senate against the Popular Front.

The Senate gave the Government neither confidence nor power. The Government only sought confidence and if this was rendered impossible what would happen tomorrow? The Government was proud that its work was supported by the mass of the people and respected abroad.

M. Caillaux Rapporteur, Finance Commission, replying to M. Blum said, "Your words have been belied by your acts. We want measures of prudence. The Government should bring ... clearly defined financial programme without any mystery of its intentions."

The Senate by 198 votes to 82 adopted its own text of the Special Powers Bill.—Reuter.

BLUM'S APPEAL TO POPULAR FRONT

PARIS, June 21.

M. Albert Le Brun who accepted M. Blum's resignation is anxious to solve the ministerial crisis as soon as possible. He has already conferred with the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate and he will begin at 9 A.M. to summon potential Premiers to Elysee.

M. Blum made a statement saying that the Senate by rejecting the Bill refused the Government powers, considered indispensable in the face of the financial difficulties. The Cabinet decided that despite the Chamber's constant fidelity, the Senate's vote made it impossible for the Government to pursue its object and therefore submitted its collective resignation.

"We shall make, to all those who are all over the country, grouped in Popular Front, a pressing appeal to maintain complete calm", said M. Blum.

"The interests of the country demand that the transference of power should be done calmly and according to Republican legality.

RADICAL SOCIALIST TO FORM CABINET

PARIS June 21.

The Radical Socialist, M. Chautemps, has been entrusted with the task of forming the Cabinet. —Reuter

PEOPLE RESPOND TO BLUM'S APPEAL

PARIS, June 21.

Obediently to M. Blum's request, the people are taking the crisis calmly. It is expected that M. Chautemps will try to reconstruct the Popular Front with Radical Socialists predominant. But at present it is uncertain whether the Socialists will agree.—Reuter.

NANGA PARBAT DISASTER

Viceroy's Condolence

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 21

The following telegram was sent by the Viceroy to German Consul General at Calcutta:

"I am greatly distressed to hear the tragic disaster to Nanga Parbat Expedition. Please accept my deepest sympathy."

Increased Wages For Clergy And Teachers

ROME, June 21.

Nearly a million employees, including railway workers and school teachers will receive an eight per cent. increase in pay by a decision of the Cabinet this morning. The stipends of clergy throughout the country will also be increased.—Reuter.

MOTOR LINER ON FIRE

PORT MORESBY, June 21.

The motor liner "Macdhul" of Messrs. Burns, Philips and Co. is on fire in Samoan Island.

The engines have been disabled. Many natives and 38 European passengers, after drifting helplessly for many hours, have been picked up by the steamer "Neptune" which reached "Macdhul" and transferred the passengers towing the liner to Salamoa.

REBEL PRECAUTIONS IN BILBAO

HENDAYE, June 21.

Because of fear of exploding time bombs and mines secreted by the Basques, electric current has not yet been restored to Bilbao.

The engineers are conducting a search of the drains and cellars.—Reuter.

Earhart At Bandoeng

BANDOENG, June 21.

Miss Amelia Earhart arrived at 10-47 local time.—Reuter's Special.

GOVERNORS WILL NOT DEMAND RESIGNATION

Viceroy Against "Governor's Option Being Used To Force Minister's Option"

(Continued From Page 7)

when the issue between a Governor and his ministers constitutes a serious disagreement that any question of the severing of their partnership need arise. "Serious disagreement" is a phrase which it is possible to define and to interpret in various ways. But the general sense is clear enough to anyone with any political or administrative experience. The matter involved must be of really major importance. It must, I would myself say, be of such a character that a ministry would feel that their credit and their position were hopelessly compromised by a particular action taken against their advice by a Governor in the discharge of his responsibilities under the Act despite the fact that ministers had no direct or indirect responsibility for that action, and that a Governor had taken the utmost pains to satisfy his ministry that he had no choice in the discharge of his responsibilities but to take the action in question. I readily agree that where, on such an issue arising, and where the Governor and his ministers have both approached the matter, as I am confident that they would, with open minds and with a full sense of responsibility—the Governor, in so far as his special responsibilities are concerned, to Parliament, the ministry to the provincial legislature.—no agreement could be reached, then the ministry must either resign or be dismissed.

Towards Resignation

As between resignation and dismissal, normal constitutional practice leans very heavily indeed to the side of resignation. Resignation is more consistent with the self-respect of a ministry, and is an effective public indication of the attitude of ministers towards the action of a Governor. Resignation equally is an act taken spontaneously by a ministry. Dismissal, more unusual by far in constitutional practice, might seem to carry with it some suggestion of inferiority, a suggestion which we are concerned at any cost to eliminate from the new constitutional arrangements. I ought perhaps to add that the suggestion that the Governor should in certain circumstances demand the resignation of his ministers is not the solution provided by the Act and so that it will not be possible for Governors to accept it. Both resignation and dismissal are possible the former at the option of the ministers and the latter at the option of the Governors. But the Act does not contemplate that the Governor's option should be used to force the ministers' option and thus to shift the responsibility from himself.

I have deliberately dealt with the extreme case, of a conflict involving resignation or dismissal, for it is the extreme case on which attention has been rivetted. But the extreme case is in my judgment most unlikely in ordinary circumstances to arise, and it would be unwise of us to allow a contingency, by no means probable, given normal working and the friendly and understanding relations which we can without undue optimism anticipate between a Governor and his ministers, to assume a dominating importance in our eyes. In the ordinary way such differences as may arise between a Governor and his ministers will admit, with goodwill on both sides, of being resolved in the ordinary course of administration by agreement between the two parties, without any question of issues so major as resignation or dismissal coming to the fore. I have already indicated the method by which I anticipate that Governors will deal with a situation in which such a difference of opinion exists. I feel no doubt whatever myself that, on that basis, deadlocks need not be anticipated, in view of the anxiety of all Governors—to which I can myself testify—not merely not to provoke conflicts with their ministers, to whatever party their ministers may belong, but to leave nothing undone to avoid or to resolve such conflicts.

Special Responsibilities

I have been the more concerned to set out in some detail the position as I see it, in that it is essential that those interests, or communities, or areas, to which the Act extends the assurance of the special responsibilities, should not, for a moment, think, or have the least ground for thinking, that any question will arise of sacrificing their interests for political reasons. So far as the individual Governors are concerned I can reassure them on that point with the utmost confidence and the fullest authority. So far as political parties go, experience in those Provinces which are at present governed by ministries supported by a majority in the legislature is decisively encouraging. As regards the remaining Provinces, the statements of responsible leaders of the majority party have emphasized how short-sighted any attack on those interests would be from the point of view of that party itself and how improbable it is. What I am concerned to make clear is that without any threat to those interests, or any sacrifice of them, a Governor and his ministers can, in my judgment, hope, within the provisions of the Act, to operate the Constitution in the normal manner which the Act envisages, and to avoid, save in circumstances which I find it not easy to contemplate, fundamental differences of opinion such as to endanger the relation between the Governor and his ministry in that very limited area in which certain special obligations and responsibilities are imposed upon a Governor.

POSITION REVIEWED

Let me review what I have said. The position is as follows:—

The executive authority of a Province runs in the name of the Governor: but in the ministerial field the Governor, subject to the qualifications already mentioned, is bound to exercise that executive authority on the advice of his ministers. There are certain strictly limited and clearly defined areas in which, while here as elsewhere primary responsibility rests with ministers, the Governor remains ultimately responsible to Parliament. Over the whole of the remainder of the field ministers are solely responsible, and they are answerable only to the provincial legislature. In the discharge of the Governor's special responsibilities it is open to the Governor, and it is indeed incumbent upon him, to act otherwise than on the advice of his ministers if he considers that the action they propose will prejudice the minorities or areas or other interests affected. The decision in such cases will rest with the Governor; and he will be responsible to Parliament for taking it. But the scope of such potential interference is strictly defined—and there is no foundation for any suggestion that a Governor is free, or is entitled, or would have the power to interfere with the day-to-day administration of a Province outside the limited range of the responsibilities specially confided to him. Before taking a decision against the advice of his ministers even within that limited range a Governor will spare no pains to make clear to his ministers the reasons which have weighed with him in thinking both that the decision is one which it is incumbent on him to take, and that it is the right one. He will put them in possession of his mind. He will listen to the arguments they address to him. He will reach his decision with full understanding of those arguments and with a mind open to conviction. In such circumstances, given the goodwill which we can I trust postulate on both sides, and for which I can on behalf of His Majesty's Government answer so far as Governors are concerned, conflicts need not in a normal situation be anticipated. On the matter of degree a convention which would require the automatic dismissal or resignation of a ministry whenever there is any difference of opinion, however unimportant, would show a lack of proportion, and I need not now emphasize the objections to any such convention For it goes without saying that cases of quite minor importance may arise within the area under discussion; and it goes without saying equally that Government, and the position of ministers, would be impossible if on each such occasion a Governor were required by a binding convention to dismiss his ministers, or the ministrs felt it incumbent on them to resign. The interruption to administration and the loss of credit to ministers would be intolerable. All the more so since ministers would feel compelled to resign on account of a decision for which they were not in any way responsible and on which they would be at liberty to indicate publicly that they differed from the Governor who had, in the discharge of his own responsibilities, chosen to take a particular course. It is not by rigid conventions of this nature, but by give and take, by the elasticity which is the governing factor of any successful democratic Constitution, that constitutional advance is shown by the experience of history to proceed.

Where on the other hand a really major issue is involved and ministers, even though they are not responsible for the final decision taken by a Governor, and can without any constitutional impropriety make that clear, feel that such action has raised issues of such a character, and affected their position as a parliamentary party, in such a way that they can no longer, without misunderstanding in the country, associate themselves with the Governor in the work of administration, then it is open to ministers to resign. Or, if they do not resign and the Governor feels that his partnership with them cannot with profit to the public continue, it is open to a Governor, and indeed incumbent on him to dismiss them. But the object of Governors, and, I feel confident, the object of the ministers, will at all times be to avoid such a state of things arising. The mere fact that the Government of India Act covers contingencies such as the dismissal of ministers, the breakdown of the Constitution, or the like, is not for one moment to be taken as involving an assumption that the framers of the Act, those concerned with its administration, or anyone, indeed, who is concerned for the constitutional progress and development of this great country, wishes to see those contingencies turned into realities. The design of Parliament, and the object of those of us who are the servants of the Crown in India and to whom it falls to work the provisions of the Act, must be and is to ensure the utmost degree practicable of harmonius co-operation with the elected representatives of the people for the betterment and improvement of each individual Province, and of India as a whole; and to avoid, in every way consistent with the special responsibilities for minorities and the like which the Act imposes, any such clash of opinion as would be calculated unnecessarily to break down the machine of Government, or to result in a severance of that fruitfu partnership between the Governor and his ministers which is the basis of the Act, and the ideal the achievement of which the Secretary of State, the Governor-General, and the provincial Governors are all equally concerned to secure.

WORK IT FOR ALL IT IS WORTH

Before I take leave of you I feel that you would wish me, setting aside all technicalities, to speak to you for a moment or two as one who has had a good deal of parliamentary experience and some share in the shaping of the new Constitution. Some of you, I know, hold, and hold strongly, that the plan of reform does not go sufficiently far in the direction of complete self-government. I do not question the sincerity with which that view is held. But I am certain that every responsible person, in deciding his position on this vital matter, does so with a genuine anxiety in the best interests of India to take a balanced view, and to reach a right decision as to what may best be done, in the conditions of this time, to serve those interests. Let me at once assure you that in my best judgment, and given goodwill on all sides, this Constitution will work and that in experience it will be found to work well. It stands now as the law of the land. It stands, too,—and despite all the criticism that has been levelled against it—as the only complete and homogeneous scheme of political reform now before the country. I am convinced that the shortest road to that fuller political life which many of you so greatly desire is to accept this Constitution and to work it for all it is worth. Of their nature, politics are ever dynamic, and to imagine that their expression in terms of a written Constitution can render them static would be utterly to disregard the lessons of history and indeed the dictates of commonsense.

Again, it is my firm conviction that this Constitution will be found to offer immense opportunities for beneficent public service. And in this connection, I may venture a word upon a matter very close to my heart. It is my conviction that in the full working and development of this Constitution lies the best hope for that general and lasting amelioration in the condition of the rural population and of the humbler sections of society which all of us so ardently desire.

AN APPEAL

The discussions and debates of the last two months have, I think, placed before you every argument and point of view that bear upon this issue. The choice, a choice fraught with so much of profound significance for the future of India, must shortly be made. I hope with all my heart that all, whether leaders or their followers, may find it their duty to choose the way of constructive effort. Whatever emerges, you may count upon me, in face even of bitter disappointment, to strive untiringly towards the full and final establishment in India of the principles of parliamentary Government But if what I should regard as a deplorable outcome should emerge from the present situation and if parliamentary and responsible Government should as a consequence be suspended in a number of Provinces, it might, however much we might all of us regret it, be beyond the power of any of us rapidly to reverse the circumstances that must then supervene. In that event, invaluable time will be lost, and I greatly fear, no little hurt inflicted upon the cause of progressive reform. But I do not believe that these sad things will come to pass, for I have faith in you and in the destiny of India. The way we tread may seem dark and sometimes difficult The star that guides our course may seem sometimes to flicker and almost to fail. Yet faith and courage are mighty forces. Let us summon them to our aid in this difficult hour, and together move steadily forward towards the fulfilment of our hopes.

Sir Granville Bantock Kt., the well-known composer who conducted his own composition "Old, English Suite" on 21st June, Monday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra.

Viceroy Pleads For Goodwill

ALL EYES TURN TO WARDHA

Simla's Hopes Sequel To Viceroy's Message

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA: June 21.

The Government have played their trump card. So cleverly has time been chosen and the ground prepared for its reception that the Viceroy's speech finds both a calm atmosphere and the readiness for sympathetic understanding. The only matter for regret is that the Viceroy has not availed himself of the opportunity to meet Congress leaders and try to understand their point of view by personal talk. That would have put him in a better position to act as intermediary in the present difficult Constitutional controversy and secure a proper understanding.

WHAT SIMLA THINKS OF IT

In effect the Viceroy's speech is a promise of goodwill from Government's side. "Assurance in spirit if not in letter" from Simla's point of view. Complete responsibility within the Ministerial sphere, full consultation with Ministers as regards Special Responsibilities, severance of partnership in case of serious disagreement—question of resignation or dismissal being left to their respective option—freedom to Ministers to explain publicly their disagreement with Governor so that the public may be in a position to adjudge responsibility and lastly promise on behalf of Governors "not merely not to provoke conflicts with Ministers to whatever party their Ministers may belong but to leave nothing undone to avoid or resolve such conflicts"—these according to Simla circles are the salient points arising out of the Viceroy's speech.

All eyes must now be turned to Wardha for its reactions to the Viceroy's appeal.

WILL WARDHA GIVE SIGNAL?

It is, however, necessary to remember that the Vicerov's speech is only a preliminary to further talks between Governors and Congress Party leaders, which are expected to follow soon. It is only as a result of personal meeting between them in the various provinces that details of final understanding can be reached provided, of course, Wardha gives the signal for further negotiations.

Talks About Inexpediency Of Interrupting Rhythm And Momentum Of Progress

SIMLA, June 21.

I am issuing to-morrow a message to India. To-night, I wish to say a word to each one of you personally with regard to that message, and to commend it to your sympathy and your consideration.

The constitutional position, and the doubts and uncertainties that exist in relation to that position in many parts of India and in different political parties, are familiar to you all Having watched with anxious, friendly, and open-minded attention, the course of public discussion upon these most important questions, and having observed the movements of public opinion as reflected in the utterances of public men and in the comments of the press, I am strongly of opinion that the difficulties still remaining are due in great degree to misapprehensions, and that those difficulties are therefore susceptible, given goodwill on all hands, of being resolved and finally removed by a thorough and patient analysis of their nature

In my message, I have sought to supply a comprehensive and authoritative exposition of the issues most immediately in debate and my hope is that I may thereby have assisted you in arriving at a right conclusion upon a matter of the gravest moment to each one of you, as well as to the future of your country.

RHYTHM AND MOMENTUM.

In forming your opinion on these questions, I counsel you to take into review not only the technical and theoretical points at issue but also the broad and general relationship of the whole body of reform incorporated in the new Constitution both to the under-lying circumstances at this time existing in India, and to the course of political evolution in this country over the past eighteen years. In directing your attention to these considerations, I am concerned to secure that in exercising your judgment, you may give due weight to the extreme inexpediency of interrupting—even temporarily—at this critical juncture, the rhythm and momentum of continuous and progressive political reform, unless upon proven and substantial grounds of overwhelming significance

TEN YEARS AGO.

Ten years ago, when—with the Agricultural Commission—I travelled the length and breadth of this great country, I was animated by an intense desire to help the rural population, and to do what I might towards making the Indian countryside a better place in which to live. But the general impressions that I formed in those two years were by no means limited to the subject of our enquiry. For, in my journeyings, by observation and by converse with men and women of many and varied opinions, I came to a new understanding of the political problem with which we are confronted in India, and I began to comprehend something of what I may call the Indian point of view, and of how the complex of Indian affairs with which I had grown familiar from the angle of one living in Great Britain, is viewed by those to whom India is a beloved mother; the cradle of their race; and the object of their deepest affections and of their highest hopes

CHANGE IN OUTLOOK.

This experience had brought about, I may truthfully tell you, a profound change in my own outlook and opinions, and when I found myself in the chair of the Joint Select Committee I was moved to hope that it might be vouchsafed to me to make at least a contribution, however humble, towards the assuagement of those political difficulties which have disturbed the relationship between India and my own country, and which are due in the main to the development of political thought in this country and to a growing consciousness amongst Indians of the greatness of their country and of the high destiny towards which, from her history and her place in the world, India is entitled to aspire.

PRIDE OF HIS RACE.

Patriotism; love of liberty; faith in the virtue of liberal institutions of Government; these are qualities of which every man and woman of my own race is proud, and which indeed are manifest in supreme degree by those other communities overseas which have sprung from the loins of the Motherland. And so it has seemed to me that my countrymen should regard the growth in India of those same qualities and aspirations, not as a matter for anxiety or disquiet, but rather as an occasion for pride and as a call upon them for their understanding sympathy, and their ready help; and if, in the workings of an inscrutable Providence, it may be given to them to assist with fostering care towards the establishment, in a unified India, of those beneficent principles of representative and responsible Government which most of us hold to be the greatest contribution that Great Britain has made towards the secular progress of mankind, then what greater triumph could be theirs; or to what higher reward could they aspire?

ODYSSEY OF 200 YEARS.

We have been fallible, and errors may have been committed, we are mortal and may have missed many opportunities. But if, after the long Odyssey of some two hundred years, we may come to know that by the labours of those of both races who have gone before us, and by our own endeavours, we have contributed towards the establishment in India of a system of Government destined through the years to shine as a light in the Orient and to show the way of peace between East and West, then indeed we may claim that those labours have not been in vain. Such were the hopes and purposes that sustained and fortified me when I accepted, at the hand of my Sovereign, the heavy and responsible charge that I now hold; such is the spirit in which I have today addressed to you my message to which once again I ask you to give your close and sympathetic attention.—A.P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

83.

84.

THE BALL BEGINS

The king looked at the cardinal in interrogation, but at that moment the hall rang with cries of admiration. The queen had appeared radiantly beautiful in a pearl-grey hunting costume with a skirt of blue satin embroidered with silver. She wore a beaver hat with blue feathers, and on her left shoulder sparkled the bow of diamonds. The king now gave the musicians the signal for the ball to begin. It was opened by a figure dance in which the king faced the queen, and every time he passed her his eyes sought the diamonds, but still he was unable to ascertain their number.

THE CARDINAL'S HUMILIATION

After the dance the king hurried across to the queen.

"I thank you, Madame, for complying with my wishes, but I think you miss two of the drops, and I am bringing them back to you."

"What do you mean, your Majesty? You are giving me two more then, so that I may have fourteen."

The king counted the diamonds eagerly. Yes it was true: there were really twelve on the bow.

"What does this mean, Monsieur Cardinal?" asked the king in a severe tone.

"It means, sire," replied the cardinal, "that I wished to present her Majesty with these two drops, and that not daring to offer them myself, I chose this resort."

"I am the more grateful to your Eminence," remarked Anne of Austria with a smile, "because these drops must have cost you as much as all the others cost his Majesty."

IRON WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Misunderstanding Sequel On Kulti Works

ASANSOL, June 21.

Twelve thousand workers employed in the Kulti Iron Works of the Indian Iron and Steel Company struck work, it is reported, without warning on the evening of June 19.

The Managing Agent's representatives reached here on Saturday and invited representatives of the workers to state their grievances. The strike is believed to be the result of a misunderstanding and it is expected that a settlement will be reached shortly.

A circular letter issued by the Management says that the Works were closed owing to insufficient labour and will remain till the workmen have returned willingly. —A.P.

Fields and Factories

FACTORY LAW IN AFGHANISTAN

Influence Of I.L.O. Ensures Fair Conditions For Workers

(BY MAZDOOR).

Owing to a variety of reasons, principally, the mountainous and inaccessible nature of the country, isolation from the main world currents of industry and commerce, comparative lack of natural resources, and the absence or an industrial tradition, Afghanistan has remained, from the industrial point of view, a backward country. With the recent entry of the country into the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization, that isolation is, however, giving way to a phase of increasing association with the countries of the world, and this, in its turn, is having beneficent repercussions on its industrial and commercial policy.

INFLUENCE OF I. L. O.

In no field of activity are these modernising tendencies, more discernible than in the industrial field, and for this a large share of the credit must go to the I. L. O. which has in a special sense made industry and its problems its own particular domain. Thanks to the inspiration of the I.L.O., a new spirit of industrialisation, permeated by the desire to avoid the grosser evils of factory production, is actuating the Afghan administration. Afghanistan entered the League and the I. L. O. in September 1934, and it is noteworthy that by November 1935 the country was imbued with a desire to stimulate industry and ensure fair conditions for workers which found expression in a Royal Decree issued on 11th November 1935 by which an Industrial Protection Office was set up in the Ministry of Commerce. The following information about the provisions of the Royal Decree is taken from a recent issue of "Industrial and Labour Information." —The I. L. O. Weekly.

MEASURES TO STIMULATE INDUSTRIES.

The main duty of the Industrial Protection Office set up by the Decree is to carry out studies and enquiries into the question of the development of industry or to arrange to have such studies made by competent persons. The Office will make suggestions and proposals to the Ministry of Commerce, and, when necessary, convene meetings of an Industrial Advisory Committee comprising Cabinet Ministers and experts, which will study important questions and take the necessary decisions. The Office will also draft practical and useful rules for the guidance of industrialists. Subject to the approval of the Industrial Advisory Committee and the Ministry of Commerce, it may grant loans and allocate free land to manufacturers and businessmen who desire to open factories. Where the land required does not belong to the State, the Government will purchase it and sell it to applicants on a long-term credit or instalment plan.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The Decree states that a factory may be opened only on receipt of a special permit from the Ministry of Commerce. Applicants must supply full information about themselves and the nature of the factory, building plans, machinery, and plants to be imported, proposed prices, and output, etc. Before being submitted to the Ministry of Commerce, all such applications will be examined by the Industrial Protection Office within one month following their reception. When no effect is given to an application within the time-limit fixed, the applicant may bring the matter to the notice of Parliament, which will take action in accordance with the constitution. To meet the requirements of their undertakings, manufacturers are authorised to engage foreign engineers and technicians. The Government undertakes when placing orders to give preference to goods manufactured in Afghanistan. It will raise the import duty on goods which can be made in the country, and reduce export rates on national commodities. Motors, machines, and apparatus which cannot be made in the country will be exempted from import duty for a period of five years.

SCRUTINY OF FACTORY CONDITIONS.

Every manufacturer taking advantage of the privileges granted by the Decree is required to send to the Governor or, in his absence, to the Deputy Governor of his place of residence an annual report showing the quantity of raw materials used during the year, the output of his factory, the number of workers employed, the number of days worked, etc.,

Wheat

Imports And Export Show Great Variation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Wheat imports are comparatively insignificant and on the whole partly offset the exports from India. During the ten years ending 1929-30 the total exports were practically double the amount of imports. Australia has been the main source of about 99 per cent. of India's import of wheat. Before the war wheat imports were small. Since the war imports increased but there have been considerable fluctuations during recent years. From 562 thousand tons in 1928-29 imports declined to 7 thousand tons in 1934-35. The application of the duty on wheat since April 1,1931, and ample crops in India imports were unnecessary and they have declined. Apart from the sea there is a small but fairly regular import trade in wheat at certain stations adjacent to land frontier routes. The annual declared value of wheat imported into India by the sea during 1932-33 was Rs. 2925309 but this fell in the following year to Rs. 1254518 and in the 1934-35 to Rs. 531127. The average value of the imports for the three years 1929/30 to 1931/32 was Rs. 26,188,158 or roughly 17 times greater than in 1932/33 to 1934/35. The average declared value of imported wheat between 1932-33 and 1934-35 was a fraction below Rs. 2/15 per maund.

FLUCTUATION IN DEMAND.

Owing to its very dry nature and its suitability for blending Indian wheat when available for exports have always had a ready market in the U. K. But this trade has never been constant. Great variations have taken place from year to year. From 1910-11 to 1914-15 the average per year was 1239 thousand tons.

While from 1930-31 to 1934-35 it is only 47 thousand tons per year. But taken from year to year the variations have been all the more marked. In 1924-25 exports totalled 1,112,000 tons. By 1927-28 they were reduced to 300,000 tons. In 1932-33 and 1933-34 there were only 2,000 tons. Exports again cropped up in 1936-37 and amounted roughly 2 3/4 lakh tons. This was commonly due to the rising level of world prices. In case of the exports the deciding factor appears to be the margin in in India between the prices of wheat and the prices of other important Rabi field crops, such as gram and barley. When these are relatively cheap large quantities are consumed in preference to wheat which is then available for export and 'vice versa.' The periodicity of exports by sea is very marked. The bulk of the years shipment are normally effected soon after the harvest namely in June, July and August. The average annual exports through inland channels are a little under 40,000 tons and are mainly transacted during the months of May to August. The oversea trade in flour and other wheet products is very small. Imports of flour are almost negligible.

TOTAL AVAILABLE.

The net supplies of wheat and wheat products available for consumption in India after deducting for seed which on the seeding of the average area of the last 5 years viz. 34.4 million acres is approximately 1.25 million tons, is about 8¼ million tons. Of it roughly 3 million tons are disposed off locally in the villages by way of payment in kind or barter, etc. This leaves some thing like 5¼ million tons actually put on the market. Of this amount about 2 million tons are crushed for domestic use in hand chakkis, about 2¼ millions is converted into Atta in urban power driven chakkis and only 1 million tons is dealt with in all the roller mills. The amount of wheat used for stock feeding is negligible. For industrial purposes in the manufacture of starch for sizing in textile mills a soft white starchy wheat is probably to be preferred. Unfortunately this is not much produced in India. It is estimated that on the whole some where between 7,000 to 8,000 tons of wheat flour are annually used for this purpose. The total consumption of starches in Indian textile mills is something like 40,000 tons annually.

The demand for wheat in India seems to be slowly but steadily increasing due mainly to the expansion in the population.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FRONT

Workers' Fight For Their Rights In Various Countries

UNITED STATES:
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

(IFTU). In 1931, the Convention of the American Federation of Labour (A F L) expressed itself against compulsory unemployment insurance, which it regarded as a restriction on the freedom of the workers and as a system of charity. The Report of the Executive Council said that the employers would have to "decide as to whether working men and women shall enjoy the opportunity to work, or whether, as a result of the denial of this opportunity to work, industry shall have fastened upon it compulsory unemployment insurance legislation. It must be work or unemployment insurance." At the same time the American Federation of Labour expressed the view that the approximately three million employers in the United States if of good will, should each take on at least two new workers in the winter of 1931, thus by this modest measure reducing the total of the unemployed from seven millions to one!

The year 1931/1932 was one of heavy depression. To-day the United States is experiencing a boom, but the number of unemployed is not seven nor one, but ten million!

AUSTRIA:
WORKERS DEMAND FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

(IFTU). From the 1st October to 31st December, 1936, "elections of shop stewards were held in the factories of Austria. Austrian Fascism wanted to appear "democratic" and arouse the impression that the Austrian workers enjoyed something like self-determination. Naturally, the attempt was made to see that wherever possible only Government supporters were elected, instructions on these lines having been issued by Resch, the then Minister for Social Affairs, and lists of candidates could only be drawn up by the Fascist "United Trade Union" in agreement with the leaders of the Patriotic Front.

But all these precautions were of no avail. The workers still kept their opinions. It is evident that the propaganda of the underground Trade Unions against these "elections" has had its effect among the workers, and to-day there is further proof that all the Government's precautionary measures have been in vain. In spite of the way the elections were arranged, and of the attempts to postpone them, in spite of all the overt and covert terror, the Government obtained no success.

A group of shop stewards elected at that time has now submitted to Schuschnigg a memorandum which had been signed, by the end of April, by shop stewards representing seventy thousand workers.

The memorandum states that the fight for the maintenance of a free and independent Austria has reached a decisive phase. The Government dissolved the free Trade Unions in February, 1934, and confiscated their funds. The overwhelming majority of the Austrian workers still regards this measure as a great injustice which has never been righted.

The petition further courageously points out that the class war has only been abolished for the workers, while the employers continue to carry it on ruthlessly and unrestrictedly. "There is only talk of industrial solidarity and deproletarisation of the workers when they are being required to make further sacrifices."

This is what the workers think after three years of Fascism in Austria! Nothing has been able to break down their belief in Trade Unionism.

CANADA:
TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS AND STAY-IN STRIKES.

(IFTU). The April issue of the "Canadian Congress Journal," organ of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, devotes an editorial to the problem of stay-in strikes and Canadian legislation, in view of the great attention attracted to this question by the use of this weapon by the United States Unions under the leadership of John Lewis. "If the employer is entitled to protection, and no one denies his rights, his employees should also be able to look to the law to uphold their rights. The right to organize in a union of their own choice is a fundamental of civil liberty for the worker, yet not one province in Canada has a statute protecting that right." It is further pointed out that the good faith of any Provincial Government which extends protection to employers against stay-in strikes will be judged when it is seen whether these same Governments pass legislation confirming the workers' legal right to organise.

RUSSIA:
TRADE UNIONS AND UNITY.

The Central Council of the Russian Trade Unions recently held a meeting at which the very important questions of leadership and organisation were discussed and at which, according, 'inter alia,' the "Humanite" of the 18th May, the officials of the Central Council were much criticised.

BELGIUM:
FORTY-HOUR WEEK IN THE PORT OF ANTWERP.

(IFTU). After long and difficult negotiations, the Antwerp Union of Dockers can report a success which is all the more noteworthy in view of the special difficulties for the regulation of dockers' hours of work. From the 1st August of this year, the principle of eighty hours work over two weeks will be in force for the Antwerp dock workers which means in practice the forty-hour week. Antwerp is not only the largest and most important port of Belgium, but one of the most important on the North Sea. Coming after the successes of the French dockers, this success in Antwerp will not only affect other Belgian ports, but should also have favourable international repercussions.

HASRAT MOHANI RETURNS FROM HAJ PILGRIMAGE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani, the Muslim leader of the United Provinces, arrived this morning by S.S. "Alvi," from Haj pilgrimage, and was received by a large number of friends and admirers at the Shed (Dock).

About 170 Hajis also arrived by the same steamer. The Moulana is staying at the Navsari Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road.

Four of the five columns which at the Royal Air Force display at Hendon on June 26 will parade before the King, took part in a rehearsal on Thursday.

Cars & Bus Collide Off Mumbra

Injured Passengers Unattended To For Hours

A serious collision in which two motor-cars and a passenger-Bus were involved, occurred on Sunday morning, between Panvel and Mumbra.

Mr. Hansraj Hari, a prominent businessman of Bombay and partner of the firm, Hansraj & Co., was injured in the collision, and his driver sustained a fracture in the leg.

The vehicles were badly damaged.

It is understood, a number of passengers in the Bus, including one woman received injuries.

A deplorable feature of the accident was, it is alleged, that the police were nowhere near the scene of the accident and did not turn up until after three hours. All the while the injured passengers were afraid of leaving the scene to seek medical aid. Subsequently the passengers were given medical treatment at the Civil Hospital, Thana.

It appears Mr. Hansraj Hari was coming to Bombay from Lonavla, yesterday morning. Between Panvel and Mumbra, about 5 miles off Mumbra station, the collision occurred at about 10 o'clock in the morning.

Sequel to overtaking.

A Ford Saloon car which overtook the car of Mr. Hansraj was first involved in the collision with the motor-bus coming in the opposite direction and later the car of Mr Hansraj was also involved.

Mr. Hansraj was expected to be in Bombay by 11 o'clock in the morning. As he did not arrive at the expected time, his partner proceeded in his car in search of him and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he reached the scene of the accident, where he found the injured persons still unattended to.

Mr. Hansraj was brought to Bombay after first aid at Thana. His injuries are slight. His driver has been admitted to the G. T. Hospital.

Some tourists have discovered in a snowfield on La Tournette, a mountain near Annecy, Haute Savoie, the body of the Abbe le Lorraine, a nephew of General Chambrer, A. D. C. to President Leburn. The Abbe had been missing since September.

Baths—Milk or Mud?

The one and only Cleopatra used to bathe in actual 100% milk (see Hollywood and best authorities). Miss 1937 prefers mud-baths—which shows how far we have progressed since Egyptian days (or does it?) But milk or mud, what matter as long as it is a BATH—the one joy in Life that we always look forward to! There, statesmen ponder upon the fate of nations, authors find their plots, women lose their years. And the last-named is an advantage well worth having in limp weather.

True, we can't all afford a dairy farm at the other end of the tap, like Cleopatra. But the wise woman of to-day (and man too) slips in a few drops of something which is even more effective and vastly less of a strain on the housekeeping budget. A little Scrubb's Ammonia makes a most refreshing difference to the bath, and has a valuable purifying and softening effect that is much welcomed by the body. Incidentally, the tip is especially good to all who put store by personal freshness. Prickly heat, too, is greatly relieved by the delightfully cooling effect of this addition to the normal bath water.

But this is only a beginning. Alleviating insect bites—washing dainty fabrics and silk stockings—cleaning floors and carpets—taking the sting out of shaving—dissolving grease and stains . . . it would really be easier to give a list of the things Scrubb's cannot do rather than what it can! Many people call the little bottle an "Universal Aunt" for every job under the sun—and it really is a fitting name. Its manifold uses can do a lot to making life easier and more pleasant for every household.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS UP

Silver Slightly Easy But Other Commodities Firm

Bombay, June 21

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton opened hesitant but thereafter prices moved upward and closed firm.

SILVER EASY

London gold was unchanged but silver was slightly easy.

WHEAT VERY STEADY

Wheat was very steady on account of good continent buying. Jute was firm. Rubber was higher. Base metals were steady.

SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet in the absence of any important developments abroad. Gilt-edged securities kept quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, June 21

Previous closing	12.01
To-day's opening	11.99
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	12.13
Difference	+12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, June 21

Previous closing	6.80
To-day's opening	6.69
Difference	—11
To-day's closing	6.79
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 225
New April May	Rs. 231-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 21

Cotton was somewhat easier early owing to the hesitancy as a result of French political situation and labour troubles but subsequently the market assumed firmer tendency on better news regarding the steel strike which induced considerable trade buying and covering.

Trading in October began at 11.99 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation but soon after prices immediately rallied on scattered trade and foreign buying influenced by improved labour situation with October rising to 12.13 with a very steady tone.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 21

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.09/12.09) 11.93/11.92
October (12.14/12.15) 11.93/11.93
December (12.12/12.10) 11.97/11.96

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 21

American July (6.77) 6.66
American October (6.80) 6.69
Egyptian June (9.55) 9.50
Egyptian July (9.65) 9.60

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 21

Broach cotton for New April May delivery moved between Rs. 222-12 and Rs. 232 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 231-4. Old Broach Juy August delivery was Rs. 6 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 21

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June July (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 paid and value
Dunlop June (£24 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning June (£22 sellers) £21 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 11/16 value) 9 13/16 value
Forward July September (9 3/4) 9 15/16 sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May June (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 1/2 paid) £14 5/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 21

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 101 1/2 and October 99 1/4. The market was quiet early in the session but thereafter prices began to rise steadily on scattered covering by shorts influenced by news of good continental enquiry for actuals with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 21

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.06 3/4 Prices opened steady and advanced on commission house buying and covering influenced by unfavourable crop cables.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 21

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.94 1/8
To-day's closing	4.94 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 21

Previous closing	4.93.88
To-day's opening	4.94
To-day's closing	4.94.30

FRANC RATE

London, June 21

Previous closing	110.89
To-day's opening	110.90
To-day's closing	110.88

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 21

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 and then eased to 4.93.93 with steady tendency.

Franc opened at 110.90 and kept steady at the opening level despite nervousness over the French financial situation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.373) 8.372
New York on Bombay (37.32) 37.32
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Milan (93.82) 93.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£216 buyers £246 1/4 sellers. Quiet) £245 1/4 buyers £215 3/4 sellers. Steady
Lead (£21 7/16 sellers. Barely steady) £21 9/16 buyers £21 11/16 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£60 to £62) £59 1/2 to £61 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 21

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"China sold. India sold. at the higher level and bought at the lower level. Business small. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 21

Spot	19 15/16d.	19 13/16d
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 21

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 21

10 p.m.

Silver ready	51 9 0
Silver 1st settlement	51 9 0
Silver 2nd settlement	51 11 0
Gold ready	34 12 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 12 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 8 0
Sovereigns	22 1 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 21

Liverpool wheat July closed at 102 5/8 as against the previous closing at 102 3/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 21

Wheat September	5 5 3
Wheat January	5 9 6
Wheat May	5 8 6
Linseed September	7 15 3
Linseed May	7 14 9

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937

Bombay, June 21

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 15 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 15 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 15 0

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 95-7-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was the same.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 8 0
Highest	95 8 0
Lowest	95 6 6
Closing	95 7 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £90 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 21

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£90 1/2) £90 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£110 3/4) £110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4per cent Irdian 1948-53 (£105 7/8) £105 7/8
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106) £106

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 7/8) £100 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/4) £105 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 7/8) £100 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/2) £108 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 21

2-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round owing to political advices from abroad. Home industrials and oil shares were undecided. Copper shares were weaker. Rubber shares were rather firmer.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (133-9) 132-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (68-6) 69-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Musical Industries (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2
Princhinson Johnson (43-3) 43-3
Imperial Chemical (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (77-0) 77-0
Realisation 1930 (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (33-0) 33-0
Unilever Ordinary (40-6) 40-0
Ford Motors (26-9) 26-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Carreas (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 152-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-7 1/2) 32-0
Distillers (112-9) 113-3
Bredfords Dyers (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
British Celanese (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-9) 46-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-0) 52-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (28-0) 28-0
Inter Nickels (58-0) 57-7 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (63-9) 62-6
Tata Steel Preference (£106) £106

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-3) 39-10 1/2
Gula Kelampong (40-0) 40-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-0) 38-0

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (50-0) 50-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (17-3) 17-3
Rio Tintos (£19) £19
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 56-3
Rand Mines (£7) £6 3/4 ex div

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 5/8) £12 1/4 ex div
Associated Portland Coments (90-7 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (133-9) 127-6
Sub Nigel (£9 3/4) £9 1/4 ex div
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£47 1/2) £48 1/8
Anglo Iranian (125-0) 122-6
Burma Oil (118-1 1/2) 118-9
Musical Eagle (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Shell Transport (107-6) 107-6
Royal Dutch (£46 1/4) £46 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£61 1/2) £61 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£33 1/4) £33 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/8) £22 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£126 1/2) £126 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82 1/4) £82 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 21

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 50 1/8) dol 50
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 51 1/4) dol 49
U S Steel Common (dol 96 3/8) dol 51 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 130 1/2) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE FEATURELESS

Wall Street Idle

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 21

On the Stock Exchange the uncertainty surrounding the trend of developments in France further damped initiative. Business was generally insufficient to move prices. Trinidad Leaseholds Apex Trinidad eased on news of labour disturbances while a few leading industrials were supported otherwise the market was featureless.

In foreign exchanges spo. franc maintained Saturday's level by Franco-British control but the nervousness engendered by the fall of Blum Government was reflected in widening discounts in Francs for forward delivery.

Wall Street was idle.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, June 21

Following are the closing quotations of Ahmedabad share bazar of 21st inst.

Aryodaya Spinning	205
Calico	575
Gujarat cotton	28-2
Jubili	197-8
Marsdan	51-4
Motilal Hirabhai	51-14
Monogram	553-2
Rajanegar	333-12

KARACHI MARKET

Karachi, June 21

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July	23-1
January	20 15 3
Punjab July	20-4
January	18-12-0
Dessi American July	25 4 3
January	24 8 0
Tone: Dull	
Wheat July	29 4 3
September	29 10 8
Tone: Steady	
Gram July	22 9 6
September	22 15 9
Toria July	42 10 0
September	42 2 6
Cottonseed July	15 15 6
September	16 6 6
January	16 11 9

ZANZIBAR DAY IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 7)

the other side though the latter had gone to Zanzibar long before Arabs entered the island. The speaker did not like the word "failure" in reference to what had been done by the Government of India. The land question was much more important than the Clove industry question. The Government of India were very keen on getting at an amicable settlement of the whole question. He said, he did not like the word 'retaliation' and referred to the Acting Governor's speech in that connection and added that those who would be affected by retaliation would be Indians themselves. Retaliation would lead to serious consequences and a feeling of bitterness would grow among Africans and Arabs against Indians. He, however, suggested that the Congress should take up the question, organise meetings and there make the people take a vow not to use cloves hereafter. Bombay, he thought, could easily take up that movement in hand.

THOSE DARK BILLS.

Mr. Tyab Ali from Zanzibar in supporting the resolution gave a detailed history of Zanzibar and the growth of the Clove Industry and the Indians' part in the growth of that industry. Zanzibar was made up of two small islands. The population according to the 1931 census was 2,35,000 and was under British administration left in the hands of a British Resident. So far as could be found out from history, Indians were in that Island since 1492, as it has been recorded that an Indian pilot from Zanzibar helped Vasco De Gama to reach India safely. Upto June 1934 all the communities lived together very happily and there was no racial prejudice or hatred. On the 16th of June that year the decrees were issued mostly aimed against Indians and they came as a surprise. They were the Dark Bills which took the breath of Indians, resident in Zanzibar, away. They were absolutely shocked as nothing like that was expected. Zanzibar was the one Island in the whole world where till then, one thought there was no racial difference and all the people lived happily. Possibly British Agents did not like the treatment that Indians were getting in that island compared to what was happening in other parts of Africa.

HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE.

The speaker then explained the four decrees that were placed on the Statute Book

After three years of agitation new decrees were being placed on the Statute Book, far more drastic and much more against Indians from the previous ones.

Continuing the speaker said that Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan; Sir Girjashanker Bajpai and Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas were now in England and were carrying on negotiations with the Colonial Office. But the Zanzibar Government had hurled an insult at India. India which was 2,000 times bigger than Zanzibar had been told by the latter that it did not care for what Indians said. There had been protests against the treatment meted out to Mahomedali and Company by the Italian in Abyssinia but the speaker thought that the treatment meted out to Indians by the Zanzibar Government was worse than that Indians were responsible in taking the Britishers to East Africa. It had been admitted by all responsible statesmen and yet this was the treatment that was being meted out to Indians.

The resolution was put to vote and carried

Mr. S. K. Patil thanked the Chairman and speakers of the day and said that he did not agree with Mr. Natarajan's view about retaliation. He thought that there might be differences in politics with the Government of India. The Congress and Government were one in their attitude towards the action of the Zanzibar Government and the Indian Government would get the wholehearted support of all Indians in any action that it might take as a retaliatory measures.

RE-MAKING AMERICA

(Continued from Page 6.)

content to take their exploiter as their shepherd.

N. R. A. Revived

The second new fact is a revival in a much more satisfactory form of the N.R.A. which the Courts destroyed.

There is to be an elastic central mechanism that will fix for each trade minimum wages and maximum hours. A standard, however, is to be laid down at which it must aim—a week of 40 hours or less, a wage of 16 dollars (£3 4s.), and a starting point at 16 years for juvenile labour.

The former provision, by which industries were compulsorily formed into cartels, that balanced every increase in wages by curtailing output and raising prices, is fortunately dropped.

But only the simple-minded will suppose that industry necessarily needs the aid of the law to perform such feats.

No New Deal will alter the root facts of capitalism. None the less. in a land where about 90 per cent. of the workers are still unorganised, such legislation promises a gain that it would be folly to despise.

There are cheerful lights in this American landscape—a brave creative spirit, some genuine reforms. Production has now recovered to the level of 1929. Yet there are still 4,500,000 workers on relief, and 10,000,000 unemployed.

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FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6.)

out representatives from Italy to study the possibilities.

So far about 10,000 Italians are in Abyssinia with a view to permanent settlement; but very few are yet in the land. The Italian population of Addis Ababa is 4,600 men and 450 women.

The total white population of the Union of South Africa is now in excess of 2,000,000. The total population of the Union is made up of 2,003,512 Europeans 6,597,241 natives, 219,928 Asiatics and 767,948 coloured persons.

Johannesburg has a larger European population than any other city in the Union. That City and Cape Town are the only two cities in the country having a European population exceeding 100,000.

So They Say.

I am not the sort of person to attempt skating on thin ice—Lord Derby.

There is a feeling nowadays that authors are interesting objects to look at. They are not.—Mr. Cecil Roberts.

I remember a well-known firm in the City in which the two partners did not speak to one another for twenty-two years.—Mr. D. N. Pritt.

I have seen some very big things since coming to London, but the biggest of all is an English meal—Dr. Ba Maw.

* * *

TRIBAL LASHKARS' THREAT

QUETTA, June 21.

Information has been received here that a tribal Lashkar of Gilzai tribesmen about 100 strong has assembled near Husseini Nika, about fifteen miles from the Sambaza militia outpost, Ghob District. The authorities have taken the necessary precautionary measures.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 21

L Edwards ss New Orleans of 3834 reg tons, Captain J Mockrish arrived on 19th instant from Philadelphia via New York, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bahrein, Basrah, Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison ss Nurjehan of 3379 reg tors, Captain J F Smith arrived on 20th instant from Samarang via Panarockan, Sourabaya, Tegal, Batavia, Sabang, Colombo, Bahrein, Basra and Karachi with timber and general cargo.

B I S N ss Hatipara of 4893 reg tons, Captain W Samuel arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with general cargo.

Turner Morrison ss Alavi of 2161 reg tons, Captain E L Gibbons arrived from Jeddah via Aden with pilgrims and general cargo.

Anchor Line ss Elysia of 4211 reg tons, Captain J Dunlop arrived from Liverpool via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B I S N ss Gogra of 3126 reg tons, Captain K S McLennan sailed for Rangoon via Cochin with local cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Kifuku Maru of 4259 reg tons, Captain T Kifuchi sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's Oil Tanker ss British Architect of 4395 reg tons, Captain G C Oxley sailed for Aban with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 21-6-37.

S S Ozarda (M M) for Karachi
S S City of Barcelona (K N) for Karachi, Port Said, Dunkerk, Antwerp

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 21

ALEXANURA DOCK

4 Hatipara 4893 Karachi 23-6 M M
6 Soudan 3477 Japan 22-6 M M
8 New Orleans 3856 Colombo 23-6 L Edwards
9 Tokiwa Maru 4281 Karachi 26-6 N Y Kaisha
15 Takliwa 742 Durban 23-6 M M
17 British Architect 4394 Abadan 21-6 Anglo Iranian Oil
B P S Elysia 4211 Karachi 2-7 Anchor Line

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda 1888 P Gulf 23-6 M M
4 Vasna 2026 N F, N F, M M
9 Nurjehan 3379 Bassein 22-6 T Morrison
10/11 Kifiku Maru 4259 Karachi 21-6 O S K
12/13 Tosari 4458 Busra, 23-6 Volkart Bros
14 Hashemi 298 Bhawnagar 22-6 S Hassum

PRINCES DOCK

A Jaladuta 3689 Karachi via Beet Bunder N F, Scindia S N
C/R Jalavihar 3331 Rangoon 26-6 Scindia S N
K Varela 1926 N F N F. M M
N/O Jalamani 2348 N F, N F, Scindia
D/E Gogra 3126 Rangoon 21-6 M M
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 23-6 T Morrison

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 24-6-37 P and O
Cathay 1-7-37 P and O
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Barcelona 24-6-37 K Nixon

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 24-6-37 F F Campbell

FROM SYDNEY

Chitral 3-7-37 P and O

FROM TRIESTE

Dandelo 20-6-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Trautenfels 28-6-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Anyo Maru 30-6-37 N Y K
Mirzapore 25-6-37 P and O
Corfu 25-6-37 P and O

FROM BASRA

Varsova 26-6-37 M M
Bankura 24-6-37 M M
Gloria Stella 24-6-37 L Triestino

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 28-6-37 J Finlay

FROM GENOA

Alberto Treves 23-6-37 L Triestino

FROM JAVA

Silverbeech 20-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM KARACHI

Rotenfels 25-6-37 L Edwards

FROM BASSEIN

Jalayamuna 26-6-37 Scindia Steam
Surada 22-6-37 M M
Winkfield 27-6-37 M M
Gambada 25-6-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalarashmi 22-6-37 Scindia S N
Gambada 25-6-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 26-6-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
Chitral 3-7-37 P and O
Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-36 P and O

FOR HAMBURG

Kandelfels 20-6-37 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 1-7-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Hankow 19-6-37 F F Campbell
Silverbeech 21-6-37 Volkart Bros
Pres Hayes 9-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 21-6-37 P and O
Tokiwa Maru 26-6-37 N Y K
Tokiwa Maru 24-6-37 N Y K
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 24-6-37 P and O

FOR BASRA

Bankura 30-6-37 M M
Bandra 23-6-37 M M
Baroda 23-6-37 M M
Varela 24-6-37 M M
Varsova 1-7-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 22-6-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 7-7-37 M M
Takliwa 23-6-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Kandelfels 18-6-37 L Edwards

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Hankow 18-6-37
S S Comorin (boats) 19-6-37
S S Vasna 19-6-37
S S Irrawadi 19-6-37

EXPORTS

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 292 bags groundnuts G Gokalchand

For Manchester: 4000 pockets myrabollams H Bhagwandas

For Islam: 1600 tons manganese ore James Finlay

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe: 100 bs cotton raw Bombay Company; 160 tons scrap iron A Popatlal; 400 bales cotton raw A Poddar; 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 1500 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 300 bales cotton raw Nissho Co; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 1000 bales cotton raw Langley; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak; 300 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 200 bales cotton raw G Dossa; 100 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

For Osaka: 220 tons scrap iron A Popatlal; 200 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 500 bales cotton raw Kotak; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 1000

For Yokkaichi: 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Yokohama: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton

S S Soudan for Shanghai: 300 bags sizing flour Corn Products

For Hongkong: 39 bags sharkfins R Dhanji; 20 cases gum S Hajeebhoy

For Osaka: 50 bundles sandalwood R Purshotam

For Kobe: 20 bundles sandalwood R Purshottam

For Melbourne: 20 bales cotton raw N Rajaram

IMPORTS

S S Watchfels Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 166 bags dextrine; 125 bags pearl starch; 1800 bags penetrose 3 pearl No. 117; 3000 bags penetrose 2 pearl No. 131; 74 cases machinery; 61 packages iron sheet, angles, channels and rivets; 2134 bales paper; 63 cases medicines; 163 cases sewing machines; 30 bales woollen yarns; 106 cases batteries; 225 cases chlorate of potash; 270 pieces empty drums; 42 drums aliminium powder; 1230 cases glass bangles; 500 bundles copper sheets; 150 ogs sparkless dust; 796 pieces steel poles; 66 cases glass beads; 500 cases wire nails; 32 packages iron buckets; 50 bags tyres; 230 cases school plates; 40 cases window glass; 88 cases buttons; 106 bds hurricane lanterns; 60 cases umbrella parts; 69 cases lamps cheap tin iron; 36 drums magnesium chloride; 165 dms sulphide of sodium; 197 cases iron chains; 56 kegs chemical harmless; 148 bundles y m sheetings; 2090 bundles m s cotton baling hoops; 295 bales boards; 51 cases aluminium foils; 185 cases padlocks; 50 cases camphor powder; 531 drums asphalt; 43 cases varnishes; 30 cases horse nails; 245 cases bolts and nuts; 200 cases zinc oxide; 200 cases iron nails; 65 bundles plywood; 176 cases y m circles; 186 pieces timber aspenlogs; 100 bags whitings

From Bremen: 45 cases iron flanges; 93 cases umbrella parts; 40 cases panel pins; 50 cases sewing machines; 362 pcs black iron tubes; 242 bundles galvd iron tubes; 502 bags bolts and nuts; 46 pcs tyres for engines; 330 cases iron hinges; 340 bags barytes; 146 coils galvd wire strand; 369 cases iron rivets; 820 bags empty glass bottles; 432 cases beer, 116 bales motor tyres; 48 cases aluminium foils; 125 bundles copper sheets; 313 cases tiles; 50 cases heel tips; 289 bales paper; 710 bundles m s hoops; 215 bundles wrought iron tubes; 300 bales dry chemical wood pulp; 2000 pcs aspenwood.

From Antwerp: 4916 bundles iron pipes; 120 pieces steel poles; 100 bundles copper sheets; 654 bales paper; 174 pieces tyres; 100 bars bleaching powder; 2433 casks dyes dry; 724 casks dyes paste; 380 drums chemical product, 250 drums hydrosulphate; 37 cases medicines; 125 cases wire nails; 560 bundles gas tubes; 5608 bundles steel sheets; 794 bundles channels; 1600 reels galvd barbed wire; 170 bags sulphate of alumina; 500 cases chicory; 52 cases copper wire not insulated; 228 bundles wrought iron fittings; 102 drums chloride of zinc; 52 cases nitrate of barium, 517 bales straw board; 50 cases cheese; 420 casks chlorate of potash; 100 coils fencing wire; 107 coils galvd iron wire; 240 coils galvd steel wire; 17027 bundles baling hoops; 1100 bags chalk; 250 barrels cement; 80 bundles gas tubes; 63 casks insulated wire; 54 cases window glass; 40 drums coal tar; 717 bags bolts and nuts; 65 cases ship chains; 35 cases rims for bicycle; 43 cases silvered plated glass; 206 rolls iron wire; 50 barrels glucose; 2989 bundles hoops iron; 1702 pieces plates raw zinc; 1211 pieces plates spelter; 1600 reels barbed wire; 1637 bundles m s hoops; 50 cases elect lamps, 750 bags farina; 124 loose rubber tyres; 671 cases beer; 35 cases wine; 150 bags whitings; 30 cases brandy; 150 bags caraway seeds; 40 cases cooked hams; 151 D/John' acetic acid; 4443 bundles m s angles; 130 sases bicarbonate of ammonia.

From Lisbon: 69 bags corks.

From Port Said: 40 cylinders antydrous Ammonia; 525 bales cotton.

S S Hatipara Agents M Mackenzie from Colombo: 2500 bags copra

S S Nurjehan Agents T Morrison from Sourabaya: 20809 pieces teak; 150 drums alcohol.

S S Jalapatra Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Akyab: 11399 bags rice.

DISASTER OVERTAKES PILGRIM PARTY

LAHORE, June 21.

According to the Jhanghmaghiana correspondent of the "Milap" disaster overtook a party of Muslims proceeding on pilgrimage, known as the festival of Bahaultan. Their car was following a lorry, which was also carrying pilgrims. In the darkness the car lost the lorry's track and fell over a "khud" into a river. Six persons were drowned.—A. P.

Move To Issue Gold Certificates In U. S. A.

WEEK-END LIQUIDATION IN N. Y. COTTON

Crop Prospects Continue Good

M. BLUM'S RESIGNATION

BOMBAY, June 21.

Latest cable from Paris states that M. Blum resigned after a lengthy discussion of the procedure of the conference at Hotel Matignon attended by heads of the Popular Front Parties.

This move is likely to have sentimental effect and will restrain trade activity but eventually a new Cabinet will make efforts to restore confidence.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened steady and responded poorly to the advance in Liverpool owing to liquidation and slow offtake but the undertone early was generally steady with crop news considered strictly less favourable and the market eased on favourable weekly weather forecast. The nervousness was evident due to the labour situation and increased liquidation with traders refusing to assume new risks over the week-end:—1,332 thousand bales of loan cotton are requested to be released upto 17th June according to the commodity credit corporation.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices declined on liquidation and short selling due to favourable weather but the market encountered resistance around 11.75 cents, rallying on trade buying and short covering.

Apart from the improved technical position, there was little to stimulate a follow-up on the buying side with the nervousness over the labour situation and developments in France checking more active trading.

Goods markets were dull, buyers' cautiousness being intensified by the further recent decline in raw cotton. Mill curtailment planned for July is unfavourable from raw cotton consumption view point, but it is expected to avoid overproduction in textiles. Mills are believed to have been supplied for the bulk of their raw cotton requirements until September, apart from filling in lots of more desirable grades.

Weather and crop developments are becoming increasingly important with the approach of July. However sentiment is at present mixed. It is opined that a change in the crop outlook or a definite improvement in outside developments are required in order to sustain the advances.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 5 points with October 12.14c. There was steady week-end liquidation which resulted in a decline of 14 points from the opening level and October was quoted 12.00 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 12 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 12 points at 12.44c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.28c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points with October 6.77. There was trade calling which met light hedging. The market closed at a rise of 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 6.94 per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels futures closed 13 to 10 points up with spot cotton 10 points up at 10.10d. Uppers futures advanced 10 to 7 points. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

STATE OF CROP.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—

Crop accounts seem to be very satisfactory for the drought in Texas and Oklahoma, which was a source of complaint some little time ago, has apparently been entirely broken; in fact, cables today state that the rainfall is somewhat excessive in Southern portions of Texas, but we do not pay much attention to this as that State can generally absorb a great deal of moisture without suffering any ill-effects. Throughout the rest of the Belt climatic conditions are apparently what are needed for the best development of the plant. When it is recalled that the acreage is likely to show an increase of between 10 to 15 per cent.; that better seed than for a long time past has been used; that the farmer is cultivating his land with more than normal energy and that fertilisers have been used on a record scale, the present favourable growing conditions make the prospect of a good crop distinctly promising. However, past experience has taught us that it is not wise to place too much reliance on the outlook in the early days of June, for glowing prospects then, and even at a distinctly later date, can be easily upset by developments during the trying month of August. For ourselves, we feel inclined to anticipate that the fates will be kind this season and that a full yield will result, but we feel we must speak a word of caution to those who, agreeing with this line of thought, are prepared to sell "short" with confidence. A good supply of American cotton will be needed next year and with the scarcity of contracts and the almost certainty that at some stage of its development, anxiety will be felt about the progress of the crop, whether well-founded or not, the probability is that better opportunities will be afforded for exercising enterprise on the "short" side than exists at the moment, even though we consider present rates, under the circumstances, quite high enough.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Besides the good progress of the crop during the past week other factors have appeared which were certainly of an unsettling character. The political situation on the Continent has become one of distinctly increased danger owing to the disastrous bombing of the German battleship by the Air Force of the Spanish Government, followed by the reprisals involving the shelling of the Spanish town of Almeira by vessels of the German fleet. This has brought about a very material rift in the international control policy of non-intervention which is giving our Government very grave trouble and difficulty in overcoming. It is sincerely to be hoped that success will crown these efforts and that the danger to European peace from these unfortunate incidents will be speedily lessened.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10 a.m.)	12.14+05
New York October lowest (11-59 a.m.)	12.00—09
Liverpool October highest	6.81+07
Liverpool October lowest	6.77+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Lack of support on advances. Crop prospects continue good. End of the week liquidation. Indifferent demand, Forecast moderately favourable.

The Treasury is reliably reported to be considering issuing two hundred million dollars gold certificates in payment of next batch of gold imports. If the plan is adopted it would swell excess bank reserves broadening basis for credit inflation. Government economists predict a minor slump in American industrial activity, but long range outlook is relatively favourable.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Crop condition mid June much above average; subsequent weather mixed weevils present numerous areas. Acreage ideas tending ten twelve present increase. Cloths very slow America abroad.

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt:
Eastern: Partly scattered showers
Central: Partly cloudy
Western: Partly cloudy showers

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 19

	Dollars
Amr Gas and Electric	33
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	59
Electric Power and Light	17
American Tel and Tel	164 1/4
Western Union Telg	49 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	27
New York Central Railway	38 3/4
Union Pacific Railway	129
United Gas and Elec	9
Aviation Corp	6
National Distillers	29
Republic Steel	34
United S Steel	95 1/4
Amr Car Foundry	51
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	13
United S Smelting	49
Anaconda Copper Mining	50
Int Nickel of Canada	57 3/4
General Motors	50
General Electric	52 1/2
Barnsdall Oil	25
Socony Oil	19 1/2
St Oil of N J	66
National Dairy	22
Amr Tob B	78
Chase Bank	49
National City Bank	42
Amerex	25 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	630
United S Steel 7 per cent Pfd	133
Thompson Products	35

Market steady but awaiting week-end news. Turnover 220,000 shares.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 21

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, and the local market was expected to open at Rs. 226 for Broach J/A delivery but reports of M. Blum's resignation influenced considerable nervousness in the local market which opened at Rs. 224 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs 223/8 on long liquidation. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 223/14. The undertone of the market was easy but we do not look for any important decline from the present level and will not care to follow on the bear side.

Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 11 points and the local market ruled quiet with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 223/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	223 0 0
Broach A/M	229 0 0
Oomra July	214 12 0
Oomra D/J	209 4 0
Bengal July	186 12 0
Bengal D/J	175 0 0

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 19-6-37	6780000	7013000
Receipts yesterday 19-6-37	3000	4000
Exports to date 19-6-37	5517000	5993000
Stock at Ports 18-6-37	1266000	1484000
Stock Interior Town 18-6-37	996000	1462000
Stock Liverpool 18-6-37	913600	706000
Visible Supply 18-6-37	3564000	4024000
Quantity in sight 18-6-37	12861000	12177000
Quantity out of sight 18-6-37	12549000	11259000

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, June 21.

119 Volkart Bros. Sailu 16 off.
270 N. Rajaram Hubli Javant 23 on.
24 Volkart Bros. Parbhani 207.
29 A. Damodar Gadag Comptah old 229 1/2.
195 A. Damodar Gadag 221.
63 Hindustan Mill Gadag 221.
57 Bombay and Co. Gadag 224.
86 Shrinivas Mill Aurangabad American 263-6
89 Hindustan Mill Aurangabad Bhav Bhav.
60 Hindustan Mill Nizamabad 227 1/4.
100 Hindustan Mill Derol 224.
100 Bradbury Mill Navsari 295.
100 Japan and Co. Cambay 211-8.
316 G. G. Kaisha and Co., Akot 2 1/2 off.
59 H. Bharmal and Co. Chichabatni 4 on.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 18th June	7,609
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,924,348
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,793,891
Increase	130,457

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 185 October 184 at cross rate 4.94

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 226 Liverpool July 6.70 Rs. 65 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 232 Liverpool May 1938 6.75 Rs. 62 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 226; New July 11.94 Rs. 42 3/4 at cross rate 4.94

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 232 New York May 12.12 Rs. 40 3/4 at cross rate 4.94

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 21

August	78.20+10
September	78.90+20

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 19

Broach J/A opening 227 1/4; highest 227 3/4; lowest 226 1/2; closing 227 1/2
Broach A/M 1938 opening 233 1/4; highest 233 1/2; lowest 232 1/2; closing 233 1/4
Oomra July opening 220 1/2; highest 220 1/2; lowest 220; closing 220
Oomra D/J opening 212; highest 213; lowest 212; closing 213
Bengal July opening 190 1/2; highest 191; lowest 190 1/2; closing 191
Bengal D/J opening 178; highest 178 3/4; lowest 178; closing 178 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A (21-7-37) Rs. 4 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 26

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 21

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	195	192	189	186	
Punjab	195	192	189	186	
Oomra No. 3	223	220	217	214	
C P No. 1	236	233	230	227	
C P No. 2	227	224	221	218	
Broach No. 2	230	227	224	221	
Punjab Ame	242	239	236	233	
Surat	290	287	284	281	
Rajpipla	285	282	279	276	
Navsari	300	297	294	291	

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 21

June	281.90+260
August	272.50+70
September	26.80+50
October	265.90—20
December	263.70—90

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 21

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 100/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
5 per cent 1939/44 105/2
5 per cent 1940/43 107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 105/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/7
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent 1954 129/8
8 per cent K P I 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101

The market was steady.

Note:—Market dull. No change in prices.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 21

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 269 1/4
Bank's buying T T 267

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 830
Bank's buying T T 845

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67

HUNGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 83

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.94 19th instant
Japan London 1/1 31/32 21st instant
Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 21st instant
Shanghai London 1/2 27/64 21st instant

American Cotton Crop

Liverpool, June 21

Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt, heavy rains in New Orleans district. Forecast: Western Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

Java London 8.95 3/4 21st instant
London Paris 110.89 19th instant
London Belgium 29.25 19th instant
London Switzerland 21.53 7/8 19th instant
London Berlin 12.31 1/4 19th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 19th instant
London New York 4.93.88 19th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 19th instant
London Italy 93.82 19th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet near. Steady forward.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 18th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 19th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 19th instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 19th instant
London Discounts 3 months 23/32 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 23/32 per cent 19th instant
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 19th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 21

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	39 8 0
Highest	39 11 0
Lowest	39 4 0
Closing	39 7 6
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	34 8 0
Highest	34 11 0
Lowest	34 5 0
Closing	34 8 0
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	18 10 0
Highest	18 12 0
Lowest	18 8 0
Closing	18 10 9

Groundnuts Coromandal

London, June 19

July	£14 10 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 19

July	102 3/8d.
October	100 1/8d.
December	99 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 19

July	del 1.07
September	del 1.06 3/8
December	del 1.06 3/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 21

On Saturday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-0-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 110.89. Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.94. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16. Montreal silver futures were 5 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-2 7/16. The local market was fairly firm with improved demand for gold but silver was quiet on scattered selling.

GOLD

Ready	34 12 0
Jeth	34 12 0
Ashad	34 9 3

SILVER

Ready	51 8 0
Jeth	51 9 0
Ashad	51 11 0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 21

Wheat	7,478 cwts.
Linseed	4,233 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	207 cwts.
Gingellyseed	22 cwts.
Groundnuts	946 cwts.
Castorseeds	423 cwts.
Rice	35,583 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,653 cwts.
Cottonseed	551 cwts.
Mowraseed	22 cwts.
Gram	702 cwts.
Joowar	918 cwts.
Bajree	565 cwts.
Indian sugar	928 cwts.
Coal	4,654 tons.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 21

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 7 0
Shipment June July	Rs. 5 13 0
Shipment Aug Sept	Rs. 5 11 0
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs. 5 13 0
Kesar	Rs. 10 11 0
Saraya	Rs. 10 3 4
Java Spot	F. 6.95

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 21

Bengal Superfine	196/98
Bengal Fine	192/94
C P 1	221/23
C P 2	216/18
Arvi	216/18
Ellichpur	214/16
Berar	211/14
Khamgaon	211/14
Mulkapur	209/11
Khandesh	204/08
Jalna Sailu	204/08
Burwah Sanavad	211/14
Mathia	181/86
Broach Fine	224/29
Punjab American	224/31
Punjab 289F	294/304
Jagadia Ankleshwar	264/66
Surat	274/79
Navsari	298/301
Kampala	414/16

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 21

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	19-6-37.	This year.
Khandesh		205,534
Central India	603	333,902
Barsi and Nagar		178,715
Hyderabad Gaorani		101,248
Berar	827	578,182
Central Provinces		113,103
Total Oomras	1,430	1,506,782
Dholera	6,536	152,407
N W Provinces		9,750
Rajputana	523	93,834
Sind Punjab	471	333,377
Broach	276	339,842
Coompta and Dharwar	52	62,470
Westerns Northerns	206	37,499
Cocoanada		153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	283	15,592
Persian		14
American	4,431	18,163
Egyptian and African	3,316	372,367
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	17,524	2,941,872

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th June

In full-pressed bales	19-6-37.	This year.
Europe		437,610
Japan and China	300	1,369,258
Coast Ports		32,102
Up-country by Rail		225,877
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,741
Total	300	2,072,588

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE

Bombay, June 21

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following for publication:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade (excluding Burma) have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of May 1937.

	Rupees lakhs.
A. Total Imports of Private merchandise	14,46
B. Total exports of private merchandise	16,63
C. Net movement of treasure exports	1,04
D. Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	3,24*
E. Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	20

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A.P.

Trade Tendencies

Messrs M and B Stern have received the following cables:

Cotton: 'Expect trading market entirely dependent crop reports.'

Wheat: 'As Canadian weather tremendous influence either way suggest leave market alone for a week till more known.'

Sugar: 'Both London and New York markets acting well and believe prices will work higher long run."

Lead and Spelter: "Statistical position strong rather favour buying moderately this level."

Copper: "Consumers holding off due uncertainty American strike situation and financial position France. Would buy only moderately on further breaks."

Scattered Realising In Steels

MILL SHARES STEADY

Active Bull Support

BOMBAY, June 21.

Following reports of M. Blum's resignation, the local Share Bazar opened easy to-day with some nervous unloading and prices registered a sharp decline.

But active Bull support soon changed the tone of the mark t and prices hardened and were quoted above Saturday's closing level and confidence was restored.

Later on there was scattered realising which resulted in a small decline from the highest level but the undertone of the market was good.

General sentiment seems better and there is more disposition to buy than sell on buldges, as a matter of fact the market seems ready to respond constructive news.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened at Rs. 1,440 and after declining to Rs. 1,430 rose to Rs. 1,490 on active buying but later on prices declined to Rs. 1,460. Ordinary shares also after advancing to Rs. 334 closed at Rs. 330. Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady while Power and other miscellaneous shares were quietly steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 21.

	Rs.	as
100 Ahm Advance (Rs 6)	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	900	0
100 CENTURY	183	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	263	12
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	178	12
100 Coorla	101	8
250 Davia	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	134	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	173	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1030	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Nil 2)	81	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	317	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
100 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	905	0
250 Model	50	10
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	231	4
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (10)	250	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	65	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2000	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	86	4
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	239	6
100 Swan (nil)	104	0
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8	111	4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1535	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	377	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129	0
5 Union (As 4)	5-9-6	
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	151	8
10 BUNDI (Rs. 10)	38	4
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	180	0
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	130	10
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	487	8
40 Katni Def.	2200	0
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	370	0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	287	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	28	4
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	483	12
70 United (Rs. 5)	146	0
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	42	12
20 Mercantile	55	
200 Oriental (125)	5200	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	12
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	171	4
1 000 Andhra Valley (Rs. 45)	1657	8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	150	5
100 B'Bay SUB.	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	211	4
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177	3
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1387	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	932	3
100 C. Province	96	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	93	8
100 Mandra Bhen	97	4
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 21

Bombay Dyeing (905) 895 903 897 900 900
Century (183/12) 186 188 184
Central India (263/12) 260 264 262 266 255
Kohinoor (320) 316 321 318 319 317
New Great (233/12) 227 231 227 235 233
Simplex (88/12) 86 88 87
Swadeshi (242/8) 237 245 241
Bundi (38/4) 38/4 38
1 Cement (487/8) 480 488 486
Shahabad (481/4) 480 483 482
Andhra (1660) 1660 1657
Tata Hydro (177/8) 1/7
Tata Power (1395) 1395 1387 1396 1387 1391 1387
Tram Ord (150) 150
1 Steel Defd (1470) 1440 1470 1455 1482 1472 1480 1465 1475 1460 1455
T Steel Ord (354) 329 332/8 330/8 335/8 333 334 330
Tata Steel 2nd pref (164/8) 164/8 164/4
Bellapur (164/6) 162 163 162
B Steam (275) 275
B Burma (693/12) 687 691 686 696 688 690

100 Sara Sirajgunj	101 0
500 Tapti Valley	768 12
MININGS	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	61-8
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1,455-0
15 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 7-8)	330-0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	313-12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	162 8
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs 40)	900 0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	275-0
125 B. BURMA (Rs 12-3)	687-8
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	228 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-1
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	113 12
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11-3
2sh. Indian Copper	3 1
10 Indian I and Steel	41 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	134-0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	40 8
100 I Radio Defd (12)	590 0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	530 0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	606 4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26-5
30 PREMIER CON.	90-0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	26-2
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1545 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	300 0
7 p. c. Bom. Tram (TF.)	85-0
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	507 8
7 p.c Katni 1st	138 2
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T. F.)	146 4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	12 0
6½ p.c. Prem Const 1st	102 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99 8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	153 12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1547 8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7-1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	164-4
7 p.c. Vishnu	650 0
DEBENTURES	
5-3½ p.c Andhra Valley	101 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109 8
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51 12
7 p.c Sholapur	81 4
5 p.c Tata Hydro	110 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

BHAVNAGAR JETTY PORT COMPLETED

Construction Costs State Rs. 30 Lakhs

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 19.

The construction of Jetty Port of Bhavnagar is now complete. It cost nearly Rs. 30 lakhs to the State. As the port is 7 miles from Bhavnagar proper there is every necessity of a railway construction leading to this port. Even the workers who are attending to this work have to trudge this long distance daily while the State officials and contractors enjoy the facilities of motor and other conveyances accessible to them.

The port mud is being removed by dredgers imported from England by European companies who make most of the profits as the contract is given to them. This mud clearance is a special problem which has been engaging the attention of the State. It is learnt that a special gateway will be erected for which a scheme likely to cost the State another sum of Rs. 30 lakhs, will have to be undertaken in the near future

Everything depends on the outcome of the deliberations and discussions which Sir Prabhashanker Pattani is having in London If the result turns out favourable to the State, then Bhavnagar will stand most prominent among all the maritime States in Kathiawar.

15 PERSONS INJURED IN FIRE WORKS

NELLORE, June 19.

Fifteen persons, who sustained injuries as a result of an explosion which occurred in a fire-works at Ananthapuram, a village about ten miles from here, during the Ankamma Jatara festival, have been brought to the Nellore Government Hospital.

The injured include a girl of fourteen, by name Ramannamma of Varakavipudi village, who had sustained serious injuries on the abdomen. She died, says a later report, after admission to hospital. —United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

REGD. NO.. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

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"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22037.
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1937

U P. Congress Plans To Face Repression

Accused In Political Case May Put In Defence But Must Give No Undertaking Of Any Kind

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

The Executive Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee which concluded its sittings late last evening adopted a resolution condemning the minority ministers for "Widespread repression and deprivation of the right of speech", and the large number of prosecutions under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, and authorising the Congressmen against whom proceedings have been taken to offer defence and bail, but in no case to offer security or undertaking to refrain from delivering speeches or carrying on other Congress activities.

The council further called upon Congressmen and Congress Committees in the Province to meet this planned offensive on the part of the minority ministers with redoubled activity and vigour, and report all such instances of repression to the Provincial Congress Committee office.

Mr. M N Roy's resolution on office aceeptance was not taken up as the mover was absent.

KHARE MEETS GANDHIJI

WARDHAGANJ, June 21.

Dr. N. B. Khare, leader of the Central Provinces Congress Parliamentary Party, arrived by motor and proceeded straight to Shegaon for interviewing Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi discussed with him the present deadlock in view of Lord Zetland's statement and the Parliamentary debate and also the C. P. Governor's letter.

When pressed to disclose the results of the discussions, Dr. Khare declined to state anything further. —A. P.

"BE HEROES BY DEED"

Savarkar's Message To Indian Youth

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, June 21.

After three days of crowded programme of addressing mass meetings, visiting institutions and attending intercaste dinners, Barrister Vinayakrao Savarkar and party left for Miraj yesterday afternoon.

Being requested to give his message to the nation Shriyut Savarkar said very earnestly that India is fed up with the talk of political and social emancipation. The most crying need of the day is social and political emancipation. Even a child can write out a programme of freedom but scarcely one man among thousands is found ready to carry out even small portion of the programme.

Some fear governments displeasure, while others are frightened by orthodoxy.

I want men and women who are brave enough to do their respective duties without fear or favour of the two bogies.

Mother India wants sons and daughters who will solemnly declare "I am prepared to sacrifice myself and do my duty for the salvation of India."

I ask you all, therefore, to become heroes by your deeds and give up empty talk.

Huns pictures have recorded this message and will broadcast it shortly.

SAVARKAR AT MIRAJ

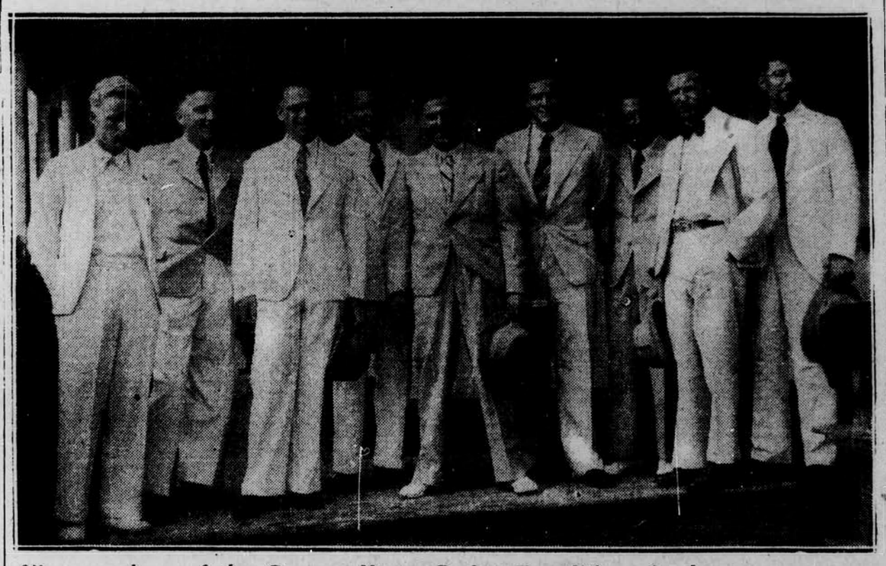
KOLHAPUR, June 21.

The "Miraj News" states that Barrister Vinayak Rao Savarkar who arrived in Miraj last evening was given a rousing reception and was shown the Atheletic Institutions in Miraj.

He addressed a largely attended meeting, presided over by Mr. Shikare. He appealed to his audience for a Hindu organisation, particularly referring to the social side. He has proceeded to Pandharpur and returns to Sangli on Tuesday.

It is officially announced that the meeting of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C., will be held at Wardha on July 5, and the subsequent dates.

Nanga Parbat Expeditionists



Nine members of the German Nanga Parbat Expedition of whom seven are reported to have been killed.

BURMESE YOUTH TO MOBILISE

Out To Establish A New Social Order

RANGOON, June 20.

A move to consolidate all youth organisations in the country has been taken up by the Youth Improvement Society, which has now a hundred branches spread all over the country.

The Society intends to evolve a homogeneity of outlook and chalk out a programme of action on an all-Burma basis with a view to establish a new social order.

The Society will hold a conference shortly. An appeal has been made to all youth organisations in Burma, inviting representations on the coming conference.—United Press.

2 DETENUS ON HUNGER STRIKE

BURDWAN, June 17.

Detenus Monotosh Chakravarty and Nirmal Das, who were interned in Raina village of this district, are reported to be on hunger-strike since Saturday last as a protest against deduction from their monthly allowances. They have been brought to the Burdwan Fraser Hospital.—United Press.

FRAUD ON CUSTOMS FOILED

Over 400 Parcels Of Automatic Lighters Seized

RANGOON, June 20.

Over four hundred parcels, each containing a dozen automatic lighters, were seized by officers of the Customs Department in Rangoon.

Acting on information, the officers waited in a street corner and stopped a 'rikshaw' in which a Chinaman was travelling with a number of parcels. The officers seized all the parcels which numbered 240. And later, a search in a lodging house in the Chinese quarters helped the Officers to discover the rest.

It is stated that the customs duty on these lighters would very nearly amount to Rs. 7,000.—United Press.

SLIGHT SNIPING AT DOSALLI & RAZMAK

SIMLA, June 21.

A communique states that the night of June 18 and 19 passed quietly: Two shots were fired at Ghariom Camp. On June 19, a few shots were fired at road protection troops between Razani and Razmaknarai, and that night there was some slight shiping of the piquet at Dosalli, and at one near Razmak.

No casualties are reported.

On June 20, the headquarters of the Waziristan division and the Bannu brigade joined the Razmak brigade at Ladha, the move from Razmak being carried out without incident

On June 19th a compounder, Ajitsing, was found murdered near Chagmalai, west of Jandola.

The circumstances are being investigated.—A.P.

TRAINING OF NURSES

Indian States Red Cross President Embarks Upon New Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 19.

With the return of 80 per cent of the provincial contribution of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund from the Central body, Delhi, amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000 to the Western India States Red Cross Association together with Kealy Memorial Fund of Rs. 10,000 over and above several other funds lying stagnant in the Agency area, Lady Latimer, the President of the Association, has embarked upon a new scheme of imparting instruction in nursing to helpless educated women in the province. The scheme provides for the training of 18 women with a grant of scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem.

These nurses are to undergo a training in the nursing course for three years after which a certificate of passing the examination duly signed by the Resident for the States of Western India and the Surgeon, West Hospital, Rajkot, will be extended to them.

The Course

This course embraces subjects like primary surgery, science of health, wholesome diet, health preservation, first aid to the injured, surgical nursing, medicine, nursing in mid-wifery and epidemic, ward management and work in operating theatre.

There will be three examinations, one every year. They will be specially placed in charge of the matron, West Hospital who will keep a close supervision over them.

They will be also provided with necessary clothing. In the first place they will be probationers for three months after which they will be permitted to continue the course according to the amount of efficiency they pick up. The institution will function on non-communal lines.

Applications are invited by the Association from educated women who will have to observe rules laid down by the body.

5 Brothers Fight 50 Dacoits?

PATNA, June 19.

Report of a thrilling encounter between a gang of dacoits, numbering 50 to 60 on the one hand and members of a family on the other has been received here from Chandrapias village in the thana of Obra in Gaya district.

It appears that dacoits numbering 50 to 30 armed with deadly weapons, including Lathi, Garasa, Spears, etc. raided the house of Janardan, a head-man of the village reputed to be rich.

The raid of the dacoits was not a secret move, so it awoke inmates of the house Janardhan and his four brothers armed themselves and fought with the dacoits for half an hour, until the latter took to their heels, carrying with them their wounded colleagues.

It is believed several dacoits are hiding themselves in an adjoining jungle being unable to move as a result of serious injuries. One of the dacoits was captured and handed over to the Police who have taken up investigation in right earnest.—United Press.

CHRONICLE CROSSWORD No. 2

THIS IS NOT A COUPON SQUARE

Closing Date
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24
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ENTRANCE FEE 8 ANNAS.

POTENTIALITIES OF TANNING INDUSTRY

Mr. Kavalekar's Plea For Govt. School In Bombay

Business Provides Ample Opportunities For Harijan Youths

The Bombay Presidency Industrial Conference of cobblers and Tanners was held at Damoder Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay on Saturday afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. "Kavalekar.

Prof. V. G. Rao and Mr. S. Raja Bombay Government's Tanning Expert, were also present.

Messages of good wishes among others were read from Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, L. B. Bhopatkar and Sir G. Pradhan.

After the welcome speech from Mr. S. G. Vithoo, the President delivered his address.

In the course of his address Mr. Kavalekar said:

It is to my great regret that neither the accident of my birth, nor the incident of my career, ever placed me in a position to have even the slightest pretence to a claim to speak with authority on the subject, which I am going to advocate with the fullness of heart full of feelings of thankfulness for the kindness and courtesy you have shown me in giving me this opportunity to-day.

The significance of this Industrial Conference to my mind is very apparent. The Harijans as a class have been fighting against tremendous odds. The Caste Hindus have for ages and generations perpetrated sins, which it will not be possible for them to wipe away by any means of purificatory measures.

INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS.

At such a juncture, we are holding a conference to exchange views on the industrial prospects that lie in future for you. It cannot but do immense good to you all by the exchange of views and the pooling in of ideas, regarding the industrial prospects of your community. You must be aware of the fact as to what marvels the industrial revolution wrought in England. You must be also aware of the fact that we are living in an age which is called the Machine Era. I therefore, feel extremely overjoyed to find that there are signs now amidst the younger generations of India, irrespective of caste and creed, to realise the great value which Economics play in the life of a great Nation, and I specially congratulate all for having hit upon this idea of holding an Industrial Conference, to pave your way further on to glory, self-respect and self-confidence, which can only be manifest with your success in the Industrial World

This is a Conference of the Cobblers and Tanners of the Marathi speaking districts of the Bombay Presidency. Cobblers and Tanners have formed and will always form a fraternity, as both of them are engaged from times immemorial in what is called the leather industry. At this place it will be important to take a general survey of the leather industry and the conditions which exist in India.

Considering the position of the Bombay Presidency, we must congratulate ourselves also for the fact that 23 per cent of the buffaloes of the world are contributed by the Bombay Presidency, and that computation comes to 25 per cent of the buffaloes existing in the whole of India.

TANNERIES IN PRESIDENCY.

About 17 to 18 lakhs of the people of Bombay, almost all belonging to the Harijan classes are in daily concern with this leather industry, and approximately 1/3rd of this number is of the Marathi speaking artisans and labourers. In the Bombay Presidency, we have got 5 tanneries which come under the Factory Act. One is at Ahmedabad, the second at Ahmednagar, the third at Sholapur, the fourth at Dharavi and the fifth at Kurla. The Factory at Dharavi is a joint stock company concern, and the rest are the private proprietorship concerns, all these being run by the Mohamedans. In addition to these, there are several tanneries not coming under the Factory Act, although run as business concerns, with the hired labour. Over and above these, there are the village tanneries, where the proprietors themselves work in a very hapnazard manner, neither with a system, nor proficiency and knowledge of profit, demand and supply.

APPALLING CONDITIONS.

With respect to the Village tanneries the conditions are very appalling. The local tanners are ignorant. They are short of funds and capital. They are not interested in taking the risk of enterprise, or run the concern on a mutual co-operative basis. They are always sinking in debts, and addicted to vices, and they have never felt the urge to make more profit out of their age-long industry, more than a bare amount, which will just place their hands and their mouths together. It is time that these villagers were taught the great future which lies for them in this industry, to which they have been brought closer together by the instincts of their profession and by the accident of their birth.

In this connection, it is essential to note that almost all the big companies dealing in the leather industry, and in the finished leather, are of the foreign proprietorship and foreign capital.

PLEA FOR GOVT. TANNING SCHOOL.

It is regrettable to note that there is not a single tanning school, worth the name in Bombay. There is one school in Bengal, one school in U.P., one school in Punjab, and there was a school in Madras, which is not now working. There is a very elementary school recently opened at Khar. this has been helped by the Government to the extent of Rs. 1700, but the school is not run by the Government. The Government has taken to this problem seriously, from the 1st of April 1936, and their attention is more centred to help the village tanneries. It is expected that not less than 8 to 9 thousands will be spent annually to help the tanning business in the villages. The Department of industries has appointed to provide two demonstration parties, each consisting of one demonstrator, and one assistant demonstrator. These parties along with the portable tanning equipment, are posted at different tanning centres in the districts, to demonstrate to rural tanners the use of improved processes and appliances in the manufacture of leather. After a period of about 6 months at each centre when it is found that the party has done enough work to leave lasting results, it is shifted to another centre

WHY CROSS WATERS?

It is likely that there might be some false notion prevailing that in order to be better equipped in the tanning industry, it is necessary for our youths to cross the waters for foreign education. By my conversation with the tanning expert to the Government, I am led to the belief that this notion is entirely false. It is not necessary for our youths to seek the mystery of this industry outside, and by instinct and close association with this industry, the youths have been face to face with this industry from their birth. It is time that our youths consider that there is neither shame nor insult inherent in this industry. It is a pity that all the profit making sources in this industry have not been as yet tapped, and it is pity also that the proprietorship of the leather industry have not been as yet retained, not only not by the Hindus, but by those very people whose daily avocation it is to be in daily contact with the different processes of this leather industry.

The crying need of the day is undoubtedly one tanning school or more than one in Bombay or in the Bombay Presidency, the students in which after being equipped with the majority of the tanning industries and with some

Continued in Col 5)

(Continued from column 7.)

factory experience in India, could with advantage, leave the shores of India for practical experience abroad.

WHERE COBBLER COMES IN.

Mention may be here made of the manufacture of leather goods and the business of the cobbler. The manufacture of leather goods is a smaller enterprise. The analogy between the tannery and the cobbler's business is as between the cloth producing mill industry and the tailoring business. In a leather manufacture of goods and the shoemaking business, most of the processes can be completed by hand and those of the youths who do not want to take a risk of the bigger enterprise of the tannery may do well to concern themselves with this more convenient industry."

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.